

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

AN INTERNATIONAL DAILY NEWSPAPER

PRICE 3 CENTS VALIDITY OF DRY AMENDMENT SAID TO BE SUSTAINED

Wayne B. Wheeler, Anti-Saloon
League Counsel, Reassures Its
Friends That Ratification by
36 States Is Only Essential

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
from its Washington Bureau

WASHINGTON, D. C.—In view of
settled fundamentals, friends of the
national prohibition amendment need
not be alarmed about the validity of
the amendment when it is ratified by
36 states of the Union, declares Wayne
B. Wheeler, general counsel of the
Anti-Saloon League of America, in a
statement made public on Friday.
Reviewing the limitations in the con-
stitutional amendment, Mr. Wheeler
says:

"Two limitations have been incor-
porated in the constitutional amend-
ment which have not been found in
other amendments submitted. The
first limitation requires the states to
ratify the amendment within seven
years. From a legal standpoint, it
has been questioned whether Congress
has authority to place this limitation
in the resolution submitting the amend-
ment. As a practical question, the
friends of prohibition will never have
to face this issue, because the amend-
ment will doubtless be adopted before
the seven-year limit has expired. If
it is thus adopted, it is generally
agreed by all who have examined the
question that the amendment would
be unquestionably valid. The only
ground on which the court could de-
clare it void would be that the amend-
ment would not have been adopted if
it had not been that the seven-year
clause was added. As a matter of
fact, the amendment would be far more
sure of adoption without the seven-
year clause than with it. The argu-
ment, therefore, would have little or
no weight."

"The amendment also provides that
one year after the ratification the sale,
manufacture, etc., of intoxicating
liquors shall be prohibited. The Con-
stitution says: 'Amendments to this
Constitution . . . shall be valid to
all intents and purposes as part of
this Constitution when ratified by the
legislatures of three-fourths of the
several states, etc.' The wording of
the Constitution does not require an
amendment to become operative and
effective immediately upon its ratifi-
cation by three-fourths of the states.
The amendment may be valid, but it
may contain a provision that it will
not be operative until a future date.

"If 36 states of the Union ratify an
amendment with a clause in it naming
the date when it becomes opera-
tive, there is more reason for sustain-
ing that amendment than for sustain-
ing a law which has no similar clause
in it. The general rule for construing
constitutions is more liberal than for
construing state laws."

"Black on Interpretation of Law,"
states this proposition in the follow-
ing terms: "A constitution is not to
be interpreted on narrow or technical
principles, but liberally and on broad
general lines, in order that it may
accomplish the objects of its establish-
ment and carry out the great prin-
ciples of government."

"Narrow and technical reasoning,"
says Judge Cooley, "is misplaced when
it is brought to bear upon an instru-
ment framed by the people them-
selves, for themselves, and designed
as a chart upon which every man,
learned or unlearned, may be able to
trace the leading principles of govern-
ment. The Constitution was intended
for the benefit of the people, and must
receive a liberal construction. A con-
stitution is not to receive a technical
construction like a common law in-
strument or statute. It is to be inter-
preted so as to carry out the gen-
eral principles of government, not to
defeat them."

"In view of these well-selected pre-
sents, friends of the amendment
need not be alarmed about the valid-
ity of the national prohibition amend-
ment when it is ratified by 36 states
of the union."

Louisiana May Act

Ratification of Amendment by Legis-
lature in May to Be Asked

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
from its Southern Bureau

SHREVEPORT, La.—Prohibition is
shortly to become a pressing issue in
Louisiana. Announcement was made
from Shreveport on Friday by S. A.
Turner, superintendent of the Louisi-
ana Anti-Saloon League, that the
Louisiana Legislature, at its session
in May next, will be asked to ratify
the prohibition amendment to the
Federal Constitution. The Rev. Mr.
Turner's statement says:

"We propose to ask the Louisiana
Legislature at the next regular ses-
sion to ratify the prohibition amend-
ment to the Federal Constitution. By
so doing, we will eliminate the prohibi-
tion issue from politics for the 1920
election. Of course, if we do not ratify
in 1918, we will be forced to enter the
field with every force at our command
until we 'go over the top.' Strong
men in Louisiana, some in New Or-
leans who have never given us so
much as kind looks, have offered their
help and are ready to go all the way."

LATEST OFFICIAL REPORTS ON WAR

The principal news of fighting comes
again from the command of General
Allenby, to the effect that after the
Turks had made a severe attack to the
north and northwest of Jerusalem, which
was repulsed with heavy loss, the
English line was advanced 2½ miles
along a nine mile front paralleling the
Turkish right flank. It would seem from this that the tactics
of outflanking the enemy, which have been
employed all through by General
Allenby, are again being effectively
used in his new campaign for clearing
the country around Jerusalem and
reaching further to the north.

In Europe nothing is reported, save
the usual trench skirmishes.

British Advance in Palestine
Special cable to The Christian Science
Monitor from its European Bureau
LONDON, England (Saturday)—The
British in Palestine have re-
pulsed a Turkish attack north and
northwest of Jerusalem, and made an
advance of about 2½ miles on a front
(Continued on page two, column four)

UNITED STATES TO BEGIN FOOD SURVEY

Tabulation of All Stocks to In-
clude Visits to Many Homes
to Determine Average Hold-
ings and if Hoarding Obtains

Foodstuffs held by dealers in the
warehouses, stocks in the markets and
family food supplies are to be tabu-
lated by the United States bureau of
markets the first of next year, when
the first two classes will fill out question-
naires for the bureau and officials
will determine the average holdings of
the American family by visiting rep-
resentative homes throughout the
United States. Several thousand families
are to be required to report their
supplies on hand and any hoarded
stocks of sugar, flour, salt and matches
will be revealed in cases where the
housekeeper has bought more than
necessary despite contrary advice from
the National Food Administration.

In order to check the accuracy of
the mail survey, officials of the bureau
will make a store-to-store survey of
the main classes of retail dealers in
43 selected counties. The purpose of
the survey, as stated by the bureau,
is to determine the official amount of
food in the country in order to plan
efficiently for producing the necessary
amounts next summer.

Boston agencies for the survey will
be at 409 Fidelity Building, 1140 Oliver
Building and 510 Fidelity Building.

The local agents of the survey point
out that the act of Congress pro-
viding for the war emergency food
survey requires every dealer in and
manufacturers of, foods or food ma-
terials, and every holder of such com-
modities in lots substantially greater
than family supplies, to fill out a
schedule and mail it to the chief of
the Bureau of Markets, Washington,
D. C., by Jan. 10, 1918.

This includes not only all wholesale
and real dealers in foods and feeds,
public warehousemen and food and
feed manufacturers regardless of the
size of the stocks which they hold, but
also those in charge of hotels, restau-
rants, commissaries of industrial con-
cerns, schools, institutions, etc., pro-
viding that their stocks on hand have
a value of \$250 or more.

GERMAN SUBMARINES SINK NORWEGIAN SHIPS

Special cable to The Christian Science
Monitor from its European Bureau

CHRISTIANIA, Norway (Saturday)—
The Foreign Office states that five
steamers, the Regia, Spro, Start,
Ragna and Nordpol, have been sunk
by German submarines. 30 people
being killed. The Nordpol, 2129 tons,
was the largest vessel.

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PUBLIC INVITED TO TELL OF PRICES

Counsel for Federal Trade Com-
mission Particularly Asks
Small Business Man to Tell
What He Knows of Situation

An invitation to the small business
man and public to come forward and
tell what they know of the subject
under investigation was extended by
Francis J. Heney, counsel for the Fed-
eral Trade Commission, at its hearing
in Boston this morning in its inquiry
into the causes of the high prices of
merchandise.

He said that many of the small
business men seemed to be intimi-
dated, the reason being that in the
past they usually not only have failed
to receive relief from oppression of
more powerful competitors but also
had been punished by the men against
whom they had complained.

He added that things are different
now. The Federal Trade Commission,
he said, has the power to stop unfair
practices and will turn over to the
Department of Justice any evidence
obtained calling for prosecution.

The hearings in Boston closed for
the time being with the morning ses-
sion. Mr. Heney explained at adjourn-
ment that the commission had only
touched the surface in Boston and in-
tends to return and finish the task.

From Dr. W. M. Smith of the Federal
Bureau of Animal Industry of Prov-
idence, R. I., the commission obtained
information supporting the testimony
on Friday of Mr. McCaffrey, an in-
dependent, that representatives of the
packers combination had tried to
interfere with his business.

The witness said he had been called
on the telephone by Hugh J. Robertson
Jr., of the Eastern Oil and Refining
Company and asked if McCaffrey
was not shipping fats from Boston
to Providence in violation of the
law. He asked that it be stopped
and a confidential conversation. The
witness said he investigated and found
Mr. McCaffrey was complying with
the law.

William M. McDonald of Boston told
of difficulties of another kind. He said
he started a rendering firm in Concord
Junction, borrowing \$45,000 from the
Exchange Trust Company of Boston,
John J. Martin, president, in return
for which he was required to give a
note for \$50,000.

This \$5000 bonus served as interest
for the first six months—at the rate of
20 per cent a year. Mr. Heney ob-
served. In addition he gave the man
a mortgage, and deposited as collateral
\$100,000 in bonds he had issued, under
an arrangement by which he could
not get them back until the entire
debt was paid. On the note he paid successively interest of
10, 8 and 6 per cent, he said. Eventually
he lost it all to the bank and later his
plant appeared as a Swift concern.

Mr. McDonald gave his views as to
the reason the raising of cattle and
hogs in New England had decreased.
He said that for years dressed meat
has been coming in from Chicago at
lower prices than local men could
prepare it, and all but two or three
Brighton butchers had been driven
out of business.

POLICE CLUB DOES NOT PLAN TO DISBAND

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
PROVIDENCE, R. I.—The Police
Liberty Bond Club, which was asked to
disband by the police commissioners,
will not stop its activities according to
officials of the organization. A meet-
ing of the club will be held Jan. 6,
when the order of the commission for
disbanding the club on Jan. 15, will
be discussed. Members of the club
claim that similar organizations are
concentrated in other municipal de-
partments and see no reason why they
should disband.

WESTMINSTER GAZETTE ON PEACE

LONDON, England (Saturday)—The
Westminster Gazette, commenting on
the peace terms of Count Czernin, re-
fers to the aims of the United States
as defined by President Wilson "and
endorsed in a brilliant speech by M.
Pichon (the French Foreign Minister)—
a league of nations, disarmament and
a world settlement which will
enable all to live and let live."

"All our negotiations about territory,"
continues the Gazette, "must be governed
ultimately by our success in laying this
foundation. They will be insoluble if the world afterward is to be
a world as it was before the war.
They can be settled amicably if we are
honestly assured that law and good
faith are to prevail and not Prussian
militarism and the power of
conquest."

On the other side of the question,
The Christian Science Monitor is
informed that it is a fact not generally
realized that the big ship owners,
whose vessels have all been requisitioned,
are unable to sail at Blue Book rates

to make a profit equal to what was
possible before the war.

They claimed further that when such a
method of procedure was followed it was a result of individual
over-enthusiasm and unwarranted
aggression.

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LABOR WAR AIMS REPORT ADOPTED

British Congress Accepts Memorandum as Agreed Upon by Committees—Prime Minister Sends Letters to Delegates

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European Bureau

LONDON, England (Saturday)—Practically unanimously, the delegates at yesterday's labor meeting, representing 3,250,000 workers, adopted the war aims memorandum drafted by the executive committee of the Labor Party and the parliamentary committee of the Trade Union Congress.

The reading of a letter from the Prime Minister was received in silence, except for an occasional, "Hear! Hear!"

The Prime Minister's letter stated that a declaration of the Allies' war aims can, of course, only be made in agreement with the other allied nations. The question of issuing a further declaration on this subject is one which is constantly kept in view by the allied governments, but it is not one about which it is possible for the British Government to speak by itself.

He had looked forward to an interchange of views on this subject with the delegates appointed by the Russian Government to attend the conference in Paris last month, but the absence of any representatives from Russia made such a consultation impossible.

"I was never more convinced than I am today," wrote Mr. Lloyd George, "not only that the purposes for which the Allies are fighting are not imperialistic, or vindictive, but are essential for the future freedom and peace of mankind. The ideals for which we are fighting today are the same as those for which the British Empire entered the war."

The memorandum adopted largely agrees with the draft issued Aug. 10, the most important change being that instead of a demand for the return of Alsace-Lorraine to France, it is proposed this should be left to the inhabitants of these provinces to decide upon. This change was made to bring British Socialists into line with the French Socialists.

The original document was drawn up by a sub-committee of the executive committee of the Labor Party, including Mr. Henderson, Mr. J. J. Wardle, new parliamentary secretary to the Board of Trade; Mr. Ramsay Macdonald, Mr. F. W. Jowett, Mr. H. Roberts, Labor Minister, and Mr. Sidney Webb.

The next important step followed the Trade Union Congress in Blackpool. In September, when a sub-committee of six representatives each of the Labor Party executive committee and the parliamentary committee of the congress, with their respective secretaries, was appointed to consider the possibility of securing an agreement as to the peace and war aims between the working classes of the allied nations. The Labor Party was represented on this sub-committee by Messrs. Wardle, Ramsay Macdonald, Sidney Webb, Purdie, McGurk, and Hutchinson, with Mr. Henderson as secretary, while the congress parliamentary committee comprised Messrs. Will Thorne, W. H. Thomas, Harry Gosling, J. Hill, J. W. Ogden, F. Bramley, and C. W. Bowerman. It is this body which revised the original document on war aims to the form in which it has been adopted.

Mr. Arthur Henderson, who moved the adoption of the memorandum, opened by defining the Labor peace policy under three heads: 1. Essential importance of securing a settlement as speedily as possible, founded on democracy and security. 2. That territorial adjustments must not be dictated by annexationist or imperialist designs, or for political reasons, but in the interests of progressive civilization and world peace. 3. That the trade policy after the war must not be founded on the economic oppression or the commercial isolation of the German people.

Mr. Henderson said that the war, whatever its origin, was now a struggle between the old and the new systems of government in Europe. It was the inevitable offspring of autocracy and its issue, uncontrolled militarism, and aggression, imperialism working through the subterranean channels of secret diplomacy. Faith and confidence in brute force as an ideal instrument for attaining national ambitions, whether right or wrong, must be destroyed.

Secret diplomacy, compulsory military service, profit from the manufacture of war matériel, must be rendered unnecessary in a society of free nations, Mr. Henderson said. The nation's bond must be given to a settlement by the people, for this is the only way in which future civilization can be provided with adequate and effective safeguards and guarantees.

Mr. Henderson's speech was interrupted by hearty applause when he said that if the Labor scheme was to have any chance of success it must not be associated with any economic boycott of Germany. If a league of nations was to have any prospect of success everything must be done to prevent the division of Europe into two separate and hostile economic camps after the war.

Later, Mr. J. H. Thomas, M. P., who warmly supported the memorandum, expressed disagreement with Mr. Henderson's view that it would be well, if possible, to make a separate peace with Austria and Turkey. It would be fatal to the world's future, he said. If, when peace is discussed, it is not a world peace but a peace between individual nations.

John Hill, president of the recent Trade Union Congress, seconded. Opposition followed from Mr. Havelock Wilson, the seamen's leader, who, speaking of the murder of British sailors by German submarines, identified the German people with the German Government. After Mr. J. H. Thomas,

had spoken, Mr. Wilson's motion to reject the memorandum was negatived by an overwhelming majority. Later Stephen Walsh, a member of the Government, argued that the memorandum had not been discussed by many unions and delegates and they had, therefore, no mandate for dealing with it, and moved adjournment for a month.

Robert Smillie, miners' leader, maintained that the memorandum had been amply considered and on a card vote the motion for adjournment was effected by 2,132,600 votes to 1,164,000. The conference adjourned until today.

At its conclusion the executives telegraphed to Camille Huysmans, secretary of the International Socialist Bureau at Stockholm, informing him of the result, and adding that they were endeavoring to influence the Government, accordingly. Mr. Huysmans was asked to communicate the result to the chairman of the Soviet at Petrograd, together with the executive's protest against a separate peace.

The conference decision was also conveyed to the Prime Minister, who agreed to receive both committees last evening.

M. Pichon's Speech

War Aims Statement Meets With Chamber's Approval

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European Bureau

PARIS, France (Friday)—M. Pichon's long speech on war aims had almost the complete approval of the Chamber of Deputies, as was signified by continuous cheering, and by the 384 deputies present unanimously adopting an order of the day, approving the government declaration, and relying on it.

M. Pichon said that Germany was trying to continue her destruction of the Russian military power, to dig an abyss between Russia and her allies, seize her riches, to disintegrate and split her up, to recover her war prisoners, and to arrange later a revolution to establish an autocratic régime under Prussian hegemony.

France's duty was to remain in touch with all the same elements in Russia, with all groups which realized the need to be free, whether Socialists, Liberals, or Revolutionists. We are not intervening in the internal policy of Russia, he said, but are taking necessary measures to safeguard our considerable interests in a country to which we have been attached by alliance for a quarter of a century.

After a sympathetic and hopeful reference to Rumania, M. Pichon defined France's war aims as, first of all, to conquer. We aim, he said, at the restitution of provinces torn from us by force, the reintegration of Alsace-Lorraine, the guarantee of a durable peace by agreement, and the general organization of a society of nations.

After quoting, amid loud cheers, from President Wilson's speech on reparations for wrongs done, M. Pichon said that in the Allies' report to President Wilson they spoke not only for Serbia and Belgium, but also for Poland. The Allies wish an independent and indivisible Poland, with guaranteed free economic and military development. The Armenian and Syrian peoples, and others, also deserved their support.

Our enemies by Count Czernin, have on the other hand, continued M. Pichon, proclaimed that the right of nationalities to self-determination is a question of internal policy. Alsace-Lorraine, M. Pichon also remarked, is not only a French question but a world question.

The capture of Jerusalem, M. Pichon described as a victory for the civilized world and deliverance for the populations of Palestine, where would be instituted an international régime of justice and liberty.

The fiasco of the publication of secret treaties was among other topics touched on by M. Pichon, who expressed the hope that the Russian Constituent Assembly would make its voice heard.

The quadrupled alliance, he said, accepted the Russian proposals as a basis for discussion, but then, paragraph by paragraph, said it could not admit them. Germany was endeavoring to draw the Allies into negotiations, but after their terrible losses and their soldiers' heroism, can there be any question of peace on terms of territorial or economic status quo?

The war, he said, had entered upon its most critical phase. If Russia had failed them, another ally, the United States, with all its commercial, industrial, economic, and military strength had joined them.

The Allies are determined, M. Pichon said, to pool all their resources, to give their armies the maximum of power. "Unity of action was settled at the last conference. Germany set out upon the impossible task of conquering the world. The world would conquer her.

The Allies' foreign policy and war aims were also discussed, in a full debate in the Chamber. M. Moutet, a Socialist deputy, who went with the Thomas Mission to Russia at the beginning of the revolution, accused the Entente Powers of imperialistic war aims. While further condemning the Allies' making secret treaties, he said: "This mistake should not make us forget our present situation. We are waging a just war until the triumph of the rights of the people who are threatened by a monstrous hegemony." During his citation of secret treaties published in Petrograd the speaker was frequently interrupted.

M. Moutet expressed regret at the allied silence on Poland. M. Sembat declared that they should not resign themselves to letting Russia retire from the war.

After the speech by M. Pichon, a vote was taken and the Chamber passed unanimously an order of the day expressing confidence in the government declarations.

London Press on Labor's Aims

LONDON, England (Saturday)—

London's newspapers were divided to

day on the Labor Party's war aims,

according to their own position as Conservative or Liberal organs. All agreed that the Premier, Mr. Lloyd George, by his letter re-emphasizing that there was no policy of conquest in Great Britain's warring, had indicated the Government's realization of the importance of the union-trades conference.

"We cannot agree to all contentions in the Laborite war aims," The Daily Express asserted, "but we emphatically believe that the Allies should immediately state the absolutely irreducible terms of peace."

The program was a very statesmanlike one." The Daily Chronicle declared.

Count Andrássy's Views

ZURICH, Switzerland (Saturday)—Count Julius Andrássy, former Premier of Hungary, writing on the peace question, says:

"From the moment we were free in the East the whole situation fundamentally changed, and the Central Powers now also will gain supremacy in the West."

"It is no longer possible for America to give us the finishing stroke. She must save the Entente. It is no longer her task to turn the last stage of the war into a final victory. She must create victory out of defeat. This will require great strength, and I doubt if America possesses this strength or can organize it before the Western Powers collapse under our attacks."

Russian Press on Peace

PETROGRAD, Russia (Saturday)—The Izvestia, the organ of the Workers' and Soldiers' Delegates, dealing with the peace proposals of Count Czernin, says:

"Without attaching too much value to the concessions in principle made by the Central Powers, let us look for the result in an acute economic crisis and discontent among the masses of the Central Powers. These conditions allow us to hope for a democratic peace."

The Pravda considers that the refusal of the Central Powers to discuss the question of nationalities which were not independent before the war as an international question, proves they are afraid to examine into the question of the position of those nationalities from the point of view of the right of nations freely to decide their own destinies.

"But then," the Pravda adds, "how can they bring forward the questions of Courland, Poland, and Lithuania, which, from their point of view, ought to be regarded as questions of the internal life of Russia?"

SALOONS ARE OPEN AS LIBRARIES CLOSE

(Continued from page one)

to lengthen the vacation to that date, but the chairman of the School Committee, Joseph Lee, sought an interview with Mr. Storrow and David A. Ellis, chairman of the Boston Coal Committee, with reference to further action. Both of these men being out of the city the situation stands practically as it did before, that the schools will open on Jan. 7, the three days of schooling omitted at this time being added to the term in June. A conference with Mr. Ellis set for Monday may make some changes in the plan.

Should the Boston schools open as a whole on Jan. 7 there are some that will necessarily remain closed unless something is done to put coal in their bins, the business agent, William T. Keough, said this morning. Fifty of the buildings, he said, have not a week's supply of coal and some of them not enough to last 48 hours. There is coal in the city but the question to be decided is, who shall have it?

Special effort will be made, it is understood, to carry all the Boston schools through to the February vacation, which takes place in the week beginning Feb. 19, a period of six weeks.

In order to forestall any such contingency as closing of the schools the Massachusetts Board of Education has endeavored to keep itself closely in touch with the Coal Administration to carry out every recommendation made by the Administrator. It began last March to safeguard the schools from any possible coal shortage and took initial steps to protect all New England schools from a lack of fuel.

Two weeks ago the Commissioner of Education for Massachusetts, Dr. Payson Smith, communicated with the Fuel Administration, requesting to know if there was any possibility of a necessity for closing the schools at this time. If there were, and it was known in advance, he thought better program could be worked out than if action were to be taken at the last moment. He was assured that the schools would be adequately supplied with fuel, and that there was no occasion for anxiety. Nothing further was heard by him on the subject until he saw the statement in the papers Friday that the Fuel Administrator had requested all school superintendents of the State to not open their schools until Jan. 7.

In any event definite action rests with the local school committees, but many of them are turning to the state board for information and advice.

"I can only repeat what I have said before, that the schools represent an industry that should be protected and safeguarded as one of the most fundamental and important of all our undertakings," said Dr. Smith in answer to a question as to what he intended to do. "I am sure that the Fuel Administration will do all in its power to prevent the loosening of the educational efficiency that must follow any serious interference of the school program."

LIVESTOCK FARMERS MEETING

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its Southern Bureau

RALEIGH, N. C.—Dan T. Gray, chief of the Livestock division of the North Carolina Experiment Station, has announced that an annual meeting of livestock farmers will be held at Wilson on Jan. 1, 2, 3 and 4. Many of the livestock men of the State will appear on the program and the meeting will be, it is said, virtually a gathering of the State's leading farmers for the purpose of improving livestock farming in the State.

Coal Shortage in Malden

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor

MALDEN, Mass.—Little coal is now to be obtained in this city and the

local dealers have been ordered by the fuel committee to furnish customers with cards containing questions regarding their supply and demand for coal. Drivers have been instructed to refuse delivery to customers who have an adequate supply for the time being.

"We cannot agree to all contentions in the Laborite war aims," The Daily Express asserted, "but we emphatically believe that the Allies should immediately state the absolutely irreducible terms of peace."

The program was a very statesmanlike one." The Daily Chronicle declared.

(Continued from page one)

of nine miles along the Turkish right flank, says an official communication issued yesterday.

The Turks suffered severe losses in the repulse, which came after the British pickets had been driven in.

General Allenby reports the enemy's attacks were at Ras el Tawil, three and one-half miles north of Jerusalem. Some German prisoners were taken. The British Flying Corps effectively attacked in the vicinity of Kutundria, six miles north of Jerusalem, enemy troops and transports with bombs and machine gun fire.

News of Russian Fronts

LONDON, England (Saturday)—A Special Field Headquarters communication issued at Petrograd after a long interval mentions only the western and southwestern fronts. It ignores the northern front, but indicates that there is still a Russian front in existence along about two-thirds the length of the Russian lines.

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European Bureau

AMSTERDAM, Holland (Saturday)—The official German report issued on Friday reads as follows:

"Throughout the day there was intense artillery firing on the Asiago Plateau and the Tomba Ridge.

Western theater: On isolated sectors of the front the fighting activity was revived at intervals during the day. Also at night the fighting was lively on the east bank of the Meuse.

Eastern theater: There is nothing new to report.

Macedonian theater: There has been sporadic artillery activity between Ochrida and Prespa lakes, in the Tcherna bend and on the east bank of the Vardar.

LONDON, England (Saturday)—Sir Douglas Haig today reported "nothing special" from the British front.

The British War Office on Friday issued a statement which says:

Hostile artillery was active during the day at a number of points south of the Arras-Cambrai road, and in the neighborhood of Lens. Increased activity also was shown in the Ypres sector, particularly in the neighborhood of the Polygon Wood, Passchendaele and Langemarck.

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European Bureau

PARIS, France (Saturday)—The official report issued on Friday says:

"During the night there were artillery actions in the region of Caurieres Wood and in Lorraine, in the sector of Veho, where the bombardment became very severe late in the night. In upper Alsace a French patrol brought back prisoners. There is nothing to report from the remainder of the front.

Last night's communication says:

There was rather spirited activity by both artillery north of St. Quentin. A surprise attack by the enemy troops in the region of Veho, in Lorraine, following the bombardment reported this morning, was stopped by our fire.

Army of the east, Dec. 27: Calm prevailed on the whole front. In the Tcherna Valley two enemy companies which were crossing the river were caught under the fire of our artillery.

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European Bureau

ROME, Italy (Saturday)—The Italian War Office on Friday issued the following statement:

In the Guidicarie and Lagarina valleys enemy patrols were driven back. On the Asiago Plateau, to the west of Canovoda Sotto, one of our companies surrounded the garrison of an enemy advanced post, capturing an officer, 26 men and much war matériel. Between Cesuna and Canova, our patrols raided the enemy line, bringing back an officer and 36 men.

A powerful squadron of Caproni airplanes was sent against large hostile forces in the Ronchi Valley and bombarded them with very satisfactory results.

From the Brenta to the coast there were only artillery actions. Our medium caliber guns shelled an aviation camp in the vicinity of Bonagianno, compelling the enemy troops to evacuate it. Heavy trench mortar fire brought to bear on the Zenzen bend destroyed four foot bridges which had been thrown across by the enemy forces at the rear of the bend.

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European Bureau

VIENNA, Austria (Saturday)—The official statement issued from headquarters on Friday tells of the repulse of Italian attacks west of Monte Asolone and east of

SURVEY OF FIRST BATTLES OF GAZA

City Finds Itself Short of Funds
patch Marks Interesting Step
in Successful Campaign Now
Being Conducted in Palestine

By The Christian Science Monitor special
military correspondent
LONDON, England—Sir Archibald Murray's dispatch, in which he describes the operations in Palestine from March 1 to June 28, 1917, is now published. It is interesting not only because of its historical importance, but also because it marks a step in a campaign which has been successfully carried beyond Jerusalem, by the British troops under General Allenby. The objects which Sir Archibald set out to attain were threefold. First, there were indications that showed the Turkish intention of withdrawing from the Gaza-Beersheba line, and it was of the utmost importance to prevent them doing this without a fight.

Second, it was necessary to seize the intervening line of the Wadi Ghuzzeh, to protect the advance of the British railway from Rafa. Rafa was their railhead, being about 20 miles from Gaza and 35 from Beersheba, of the line which had been constructed from the Suez Canal and on which the army was dependent for its supplies.

Third, to capture Gaza by a coup de main.

The first two objects were gained, but the third failed.

Before the attack commenced the Turkish forces, estimated at two to three divisions, were disposed with the main body behind and to the east of Gaza, and detachments on the line Gaza-Beersheba. The first stage of the battle began on March 26, by the advance of the cavalry and camelry. The Anzac mounted division crossed the Wadi Ghuzzeh before 6 a. m., their point being Beit Durdus five miles east of Gaza. The imperial mounted division followed, making for El Mendor, due east over the river. Both mounted troops and infantry were now held up for two hours by a dense fog which did not entirely clear till 8 a. m. This delay had a serious effect upon the subsequent operations. The mounted troops spread out fanwise, taking up a great deal of ground and incidentally capturing a Turkish general of division while he was driving into Gaza. The infantry followed, crossing the river. Two brigades of the fifty-fourth division (Major-General Hale) took up a defensive position on the Sheikh Abbas Ridge, southeast of Gaza and did not come into action. Major-General Dallas' fifty-third division moved against the El Shuluf-Ali Muntar Ridge running from southwest to east of Gaza and about one mile from the town. This ridge was held by the enemy. The attack was vigorously pressed, with the result that positions were in British possession by 4:30 p. m., to which were added shortly Ali Muntar Hill, less than a mile from Gaza, and other strong positions.

Meanwhile Lieutenant-General Chetwode commanding the Desert Column threw the whole of the Anzac Mounted Division against the north and northeast of Gaza to assist the infantry. This move resulted by the end of the day in the capture of the whole of the Ali Muntar position, as well as the gain of a footing on the ridge to the northeast. The dispatch gives the situation when darkness fell as follows:

"Gaza was enveloped, and the enemy in addition to heavy losses in killed and wounded, had lost 700 prisoners. The fifty-third division was occupying the Ali Muntar position, which it had captured, but its right flank was very much in the air, only a thin line of cavalry holding on the relief columns of continually increasing strength which were approaching from north and east.

"In support of this division, the Fifty-fourth Division, less one brigade, was holding Sheikh Abbas with its left about 2½ miles from the flank of the Fifty-third. The Australian and New Zealand Mounted Division was very much extended round Gaza and was engaged in street fighting. The Imperial Mounted Division and the Imperial Camel Corps, on a very wide front, were endeavoring to hold off enemy forces.

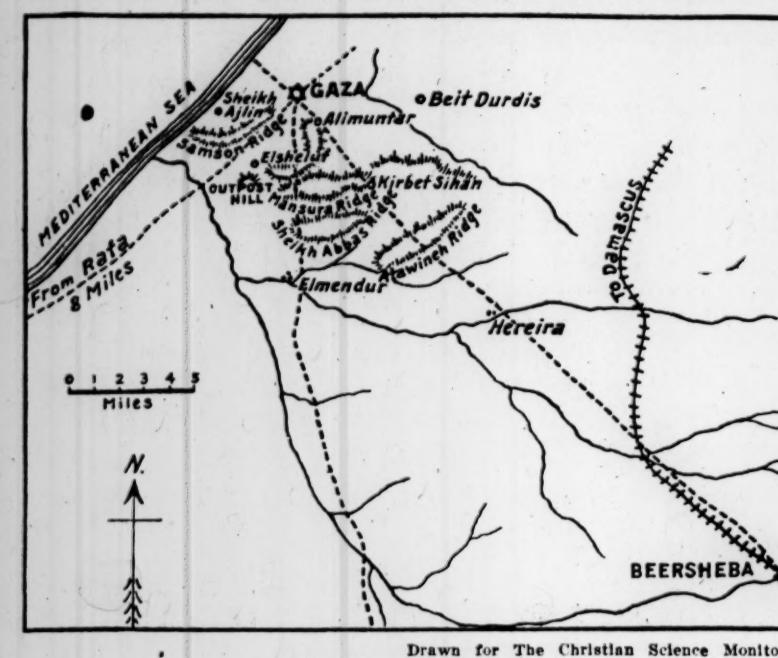
"The majority of the mounted troops had been unable to water their horses during the day, and it appeared that, unless Gaza was captured during the day, they would have to withdraw west of the Wadi Ghuzzeh, in order to water their animals. Strong columns of the enemy, with guns, were moving to the relief of Gaza from the north, northeast and south.

"It was at this moment that the loss of two hours daylight made itself particularly felt, since had two more hours daylight now been available, there is no doubt that the infantry would have been able to consolidate the positions they had won, and for arrangements to have been made by which the fifty-fourth division could have effected junction with the fifty-third. It is perhaps possible that, if General Dobell had at this stage pushed forward his reserve (the fifty-second division) to support the fifty-third, the result would have been different, but the difficulty of supplying water for men and horses would have been immense and impossible to realize by those who were not on the spot."

"(The loss of two hours' daylight referred to is from the fog in the morning.)

The Anzac division was ordered to retire during the night to avoid envelopment, compelling the fifty-third division to leave the exposed position it had captured, and the two brigades of the fifty-fourth division, retired from Sheikh Abbas Ridge further southeast.

The Turks were enabled to push re-



Scene of Fighting in Palestine

Map illustrates account of the first battles of Gaza

orders for the attack were canceled, owing to strong representations from General Dobell supported by General Sir Philip Chetwode, commanding the desert column, and the divisional commanders. In the words of the dispatch:

"During the night of the 19th-20th I received a message from General Dobell to say that, after careful deliberation and consultation with all divisional commanders, he was strongly of the opinion that the resumption of the attack ordered for the following morning did not offer sufficient prospect of success to justify the very heavy casualties which such an operation would, in his opinion, involve. He therefore, urgently requested my sanction to cancel the instructions previously issued and my approval for the substitution of orders for the consolidation of the positions already gained, to be carried out on the 20th, with a view to a further attack on the enemy's line at some point between Gaza and Hermon, as and when an opportunity might offer. In view of the strongly expressed opinion of the general officer commanding, eastern force (General Dobell) supported by the general officer commanding, desert column (Sir P. Chetwode), and the divisional commanders, I assented to this proposal."

General Dobell expressed the following opinion personally to General Murray that "he was most strongly of the opinion that deliberate methods must be adopted, and that even the assumption of trench warfare might be necessary, pending the arrival of reinforcements. After full discussion, and not without considerable reluctance, I assented to this change of policy."

"In the meantime, it became apparent to me that General Dobell . . . was no longer in a fit state of health to bear the strain of further operations in the coming heat of summer. To my great regret, therefore, I felt it my duty to relieve him of his command, and to place the command of eastern force in the hands of Lieut.-Gen. Sir Philip Chetwode. Accordingly on the morning of the 21st I interviewed General Dobell, and informed him of my decision, in which he concurred."

"All the ground gained was consolidated and formed a basis for the successful operations which are now being carried out by General Allenby, who was given the command, vice General Murray, recalled and posted to the Aldershot command. No further operations of importance were contained in the dispatch."

SIGNIFICANCE OF VENETIAN CAMPAIGN

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

ROME, Italy—The importance of the historic battlefields of the plain of the Po and the essential difference between the struggles of the past and that now taking place is pointed out in an article in the *Unita*. The events of the present time, it declares, show those people to be mistaken who, seeing Italian territory free from direct conflict, at the beginning of the war, said that the formation of Italian unity had had the beneficial effect of freeing the plain of the Po from its tragic destiny. And some people, it continued, are now accusing the interventionists of 1915 of having, by the entrance of Italy into the war, brought about a renewal of this district's sad fate which had seemed to be a thing of the past. A few considerations would suffice to show the baselessness of such an accusation. There was above all one great difference between the struggles of the past and those of the present. In the past, strangers had fought out their differences on these plains, while Italy remained a passive element, not having the strength to defend herself, and the only Italian State with an organized army, Piedmont, which became involved, had only saved itself from being crushed by political agility, allying itself now with its western and then with its eastern neighbors. Italy's supreme interests were involved in the present struggle, and she was herself playing a principal part. The article points out that the conflict on the Venetian plain, affording further proof of the immense strategical importance of the territory, only goes to show more clearly how impossible it would have been for Italy to have remained outside a conflict destined to change all the map of Europe. Italy's natural position would have made it impossible to preserve real neutrality, and even if the impossible had been accomplished and the Italians had remained neutral, at the end of the struggle they would only have found themselves oppressed by the conquerors and hated by the conquered. The results which would have followed participation in the war on the side of Germany are pointed out,

for the article maintains that Italy was bound to take an active part in the struggle.

Leaving on one side all the immensely important moral reasons which stood in the way of such an enormity, and looking only at material considerations, it could be seen that to take the part of Germany would have involved a renunciation of any real independence and the ruin of their coastal cities. What they now saw taking place at Venice would have taken place long ago along the coast of the Mediterranean. Their position as regards supplies, with Gibraltar and Suez closed against them, would also have been a parlous one. Thus it could be seen that they had been driven by material reasons to take the way indicated by moral reasons, the way which led them to side with the Entente. They might have wished that their military operations could have taken place beyond the frontier, so as to save their territory from the material losses caused by war, and this was attempted and was possible while Austria alone was engaged with Italy, but the powerful intervention of the German-Turkish-Bulgarian coalition had struck too heavily at their army.

Owing to this, the war had been removed to that territory on which, it was as well to remember, it had always been foreseen that an Austro-Italian conflict must inevitably develop, given the injustice of the frontiers of 1866. "Only it is no longer a matter of an Italo-Austrian conflict," the writer continues, "it is a matter of a decisive encounter between the two rival blocks. Italy, war-seasoned by two years of trial, has sufficient strength to maintain her place worthily beside the Allies and to take part in the struggle as an active element of the first importance. Such are the results of Italian unity. If it be true that the plain of the Po is again becoming the classic battlefield of Europe, it is also true that in this new struggle which has broken out on her territory, Italy holds a very different position from that she has held in past struggles.

"It is our concern now to make every effort in order that this new phase shall end in the essential victory, with the victory which alone can seal the unity of the mother country. Anyone who attempts to obstruct or to limit Italy's share as an important, autonomous, and organized force in this last phase of the war which is being played out on our territory, is in reality working to prevent the unity of the mother country. Unity has been invoked, and this is as it should be, on the clear understanding, however, that we must continue the struggle till victory is reached, remain closely linked with, and faithful to, our allies, and that we shall not consider Austria as our sole enemy but also and above all, Germany."

"The events of the last few weeks

although sad, have nevertheless helped to clear up our position, as far as the objects and the character of our war is concerned. Anyone who persists in considering the Italian war merely as a duel with Austria, tolerated by Germany, and who looks forward to the strongly expressed opinion of the general officer commanding, eastern force (General Dobell) supported by the general officer commanding, desert column (Sir P. Chetwode), and the divisional commanders, I assented to this proposal."

General Dobell expressed the following opinion personally to General Murray that "he was most strongly of the opinion that deliberate methods must be adopted, and that even the assumption of trench warfare might be necessary, pending the arrival of reinforcements. After full discussion, and not without considerable reluctance, I assented to this change of policy."

"In the meantime, it became apparent to me that General Dobell . . . was no longer in a fit state of health to bear the strain of further operations in the coming heat of summer. To my great regret, therefore, I felt it my duty to relieve him of his command, and to place the command of eastern force in the hands of Lieut.-Gen. Sir Philip Chetwode. Accordingly on the morning of the 21st I interviewed General Dobell, and informed him of my decision, in which he concurred."

"All the ground gained was consolidated and formed a basis for the successful operations which are now being carried out by General Allenby, who was given the command, vice General Murray, recalled and posted to the Aldershot command. No further operations of importance were contained in the dispatch."

The first stage was carried out with little opposition and few casualties. After two days of consolidation the final stage was commenced by the bombardment of Ali Muntar, in which the French battleship *Requin* and two British monitors cooperated and were also the means of stopping several enemy counter-attacks. The bombardment was followed by the carrying of Samson Ridge and ground near the coast by the fifty-second division, against heavy opposition. To the right of this the fifty-second and fifty-fourth divisions were directed against outpost hill (next to Samson Ridge to the south), the El Shuluf-Ali Mansur works and the Kherbet Sihan trenches, which are apparently not by the village, but east of Ali Muntar.

This attack gained the first position on the ridge, but could not advance further, owing to one of the fifty-second division brigades being held up at Outpost Hill by heavy machine gun fire, thus exposing the flank of the fifty-fourth division on the southeast to heavy enfilade fire. The fifty-fourth division also had to face a number of very serious counter-attacks.

Sir Archibald's opinion had the

G. O. C. Eastern Force (General Dobell) here "decided to throw in his reserves. It is possible that the key of the position might have been taken with the further loss of between 5000 and 6000 men." This would have left the already reduced force with a difficult line of front to hold against increasing reinforcements of the enemy who from the conformation of the terrain could attack from several directions.

The G. O. C. Eastern Force decided that the time had not come to push in the general reserve, as the attack had not yet drawn the enemy's reserves from the fight, but he moved a brigade of the seventy-fourth division up to Mansura, ready to press home the attack of the fifty-second division whenever required.

"The position at nightfall," says the dispatch, "was that the fifty-third division held the Samson Ridge Sheikh Aliin line; the fifty-second division on its right was facing north toward Outpost Hill and Ali Muntar; the fifty-fourth division carried the line southeastwards and southwards round the Sheikh Abbas Ridge to El Meshrefe, whence the mounted troops continued the line southwards to the Wadi Ghuzzeh. Our total casualties had amounted to some 7000."

General Murray instructed General Dobell to consolidate all ground gained during the day with the view of carrying on the attack next morning.

"(The loss of two hours' daylight referred to is from the fog in the morning.)

The Anzac division was ordered to retire during the night to avoid envelopment, compelling the fifty-third division to leave the exposed position it had captured, and the two brigades of the fifty-fourth division, retired from Sheikh Abbas Ridge further southeast.

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DEMOCRATIC GRIP TIGHTENS ON SPAIN

Growing Unity and Power of the Left Threatens to Upset the Government at Madrid—The Question of Amnesty

By The Christian Science Monitor special Spanish correspondent

MADRID, Spain—In no responsible political quarter is any doubt now entertained that the country is on the edge of another crisis, as has been foreshadowed in previous cables to The Christian Science Monitor. All classes now regard the immediate future with the greatest apprehension, since it is inevitable that, the stop-gap arrangement of a Garcia Prieto mixed Ministry having failed, as was known to be inevitable, the new upheaval must be of the most serious character. Events and tendencies have been working steadily toward it for some time past, and never with more impressive exactness than during the last three weeks when Garcia Prieto has been striving against circumstances. This is the third time in his career that he has assumed the Premiership in a kind of political utility way, when there was no one else ready or willing to assume the office, and the general feeling is that, most difficult or even hopeless, as was his task this time, he has made a singularly weak attempt to grapple with the difficulties presented to him. At the moment he makes the usual declarations, customary to Premiers in Spain, that all is well, and his Cabinet is united; but it is perfectly well known that most of the Ministers are in rebellion with him and each other, and that all the political factions outside are indulging in most violent threats.

A national coalition Government with the Count de Romanones and Señor Dato, representing the most solid elements, might have had a chance of success, but the thin and vacuous ministry that the Marques de Alcudia collected under difficulties, and only upon the urgent appeal of the King, had none. It has, moreover, committed the fatal mistake of opposing the Left upon almost every point of program, and in recent weeks the Left has been gathering in power and unity like a wave approaching the shore.

A few weeks ago it did not appear even to old students of Spain that there was enough depth in the democratic movement to bring it to any sort of success just yet, but the cohesion established through the agency of the parliamentary assembly has had wonderful results, and these have had their first practical consequences in the municipal elections. Wherever the voting has been unrestrained, as in Madrid, Barcelona, Valencia, Zaragoza, Oviedo, and other such places, the candidates of the Left have succeeded by large majorities. A careful authority now says this: "In the very near future there will be a definite triumph of democratic principles in Spain. Nothing can prevent it. The sovereignty of the people, with its corollaries, the supremacy of civil power and of a system of government based on universal suffrage, constitute national aspirations in Spain to-day against which nothing can prevail."

"Germany attacked us furiously and in the intoxication of the first success threw away the mask and showed all the hatred she has been nursing against Italy and all her destructive intentions. Italy is now engaged in a supreme struggle against the Austro-German bloc, in a supreme effort in which not only the completion of her unity, but her unity and independence of all enemies are involved."

The article concludes with the affirmation that if the Government shows energy and the nation holds firmly to the program of war against Germany and of fidelity to the anti-German Alliance until and after victory, all may yet be saved and saved gloriously and forever.

The article concludes with the affirmation that if the Government shows energy and the nation holds firmly to the program of war against Germany and of fidelity to the anti-German Alliance until and after victory, all may yet be saved and saved gloriously and forever.

NEW FINANCIAL COMMITTEE

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON, England—The Treasury and the Minister of Reconstruction have appointed a committee with the following terms of reference:

To consider and report whether the normal arrangements for the provision of financial facilities for trade by means of existing banking and other financial institutions will be adequate to meet the needs of British industry during the period immediately following the termination of the war, and, if not, by what emergency arrangement they should be supplemented, regard being had in particular to the special assistance which may be necessary, to facilitate the conversion of works and factories now engaged upon war work to normal production, and to meet the exceptional demands for raw materials arising from the depletion of stocks. The committee will consist of Sir Richard V. Vassar-Smith, who is chairman of Lloyds Bank and President of the Institute of Bankers—Sir Richard will be chairman of the committee; Sir John Bradbury, joint permanent secretary to H. M. Treasury; A. E. L. Charlton Esq., E. Brocklehurst Fielden Esq., Sir Algernon Flirth, Robert Fleming Esq., A. C. D. Gardner Esq., Frederick C. Goodenough Esq., Sir Alex. McDowell, K. B. E. Esq., Sir Alexander Roger, John Sampson Esq., and A. W. Tait Esq.

BADGE FOR NAVAL OFFICERS

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON, England—The Secretary of the Admiralty announces that it has been decided, with the King's approval

that officers of the Royal Naval Reserve and Royal Naval Volunteer Reserve (other than accountant officers R. N. R.) are to wear the uniform of their rank, with the addition on each sleeve above the distinction lace and on each shoulder strap of a gilt badge

consisting of an "A" with wings. A drawing of the badge can be seen in the Admiralty pattern rooms, Broad-

way, Westminster, London.

ment of which Señor Dato denied the importance and which the Germanophile elements tried to stifle. They urge that it is not possible to keep these men in prison for having signed a manifesto that was perfectly legal, whilst the officers of the Juntas of Military Defense who published a seditionist proclamation last June enjoy complete liberty.

At a great meeting in Cartagena organized by the Workmen's Federation to demand an amnesty in favor of these four there were extraordinary scenes. Marcelino Domingo, the Socialist Republican deputy, who was imprisoned in connection with the August rising but was recently liberated, came to speak and received a wonderful welcome; 10,000 miners leaving their work to give him an ovation. In a speech in the theater he analyzed the events of August, the discontent of the people, and the economic crisis which presses upon the country. As to the military juntas he declared that the workpeople had followed the example of the army, but that thereupon the army had turned upon the people. His final advice to the people was to see that they obtained in Parliament a Republican and Socialist majority.

The Count de Romanones has continually indicated his sympathy with the Left and some of their more immediate aspirations, and has just done so again. The newspaper, *El Liberal*, declares that members of all political parties agree that very serious developments are to be expected at any moment. There is a rising belief that the King will call a new conference of political leaders very shortly.

A Republican meeting, at which Marcelino Domingo and others made violent speeches, has been held at the Casa del Pueblo. There was subsequently a little mild rioting in the streets and the police had to interfere.

AMNESTY FAVORED

By The Christian Science Monitor special Spanish correspondent

MADRID, Spain—In Madrid and many large provincial towns as mentioned in a cable to The Christian Science Monitor, demonstrations in favor of an amnesty for the strike committee have been held and have generally been carried through with a fair measure of order. In Madrid 10,000 persons were present at the meeting, and at some of the provincial gatherings there were enormous crowds. On the other hand, a meeting that Marcelino Domingo, the recently imprisoned Republican deputy, was to have addressed at the Casa del Pueblo had to be adjourned on account of the enormous crowds that pressed into the hall. The crowd afterward made a demonstration outside, shouting "Long live the Committee, the Strikes and Marcelino Domingo." The police had to intervene and there were several severe collisions.

COAL SHORTAGE BLAMED ON ROADS

Federal Distributor Tells Committee That Carriers Held Back Shipments for Traffic Offering Them Bigger Profits

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Washington Bureau

WASHINGTON, D. C.—In his testimony on Friday before the Senate committee, S. A. Snead, in charge of the distribution of fuel under Dr. Garfield, declared that lack of transportation facilities is the cause of the shortage of coal. He made the further statement that despite the appeals of the Fuel Administration to the railroads, every other item of freight was moving ahead of coal, presumably because coal is about the least profitable form of freight.

"Under the new régime," he said, "the element of profit will be eliminated, and we certainly hope for better movement."

As an illustration of transportation difficulty, Mr. Snead told the committee that while Cincinnati was short of coal during the recent cold spell, there were in cars 500,000 tons of coal within 200 miles of that city. This coal, he said, had been lying on the sidetracks for 30 days. There is no shortage of coal cars, Mr. Snead said, but there is a very decided shortage of engines, labor and trackage.

To the surprise of the Senate committee Mr. Snead declared that little or nothing had been gained by asking people to conserve coal, while much harm is done by sending out exaggerated reports of coal shortage, as a result of which many people buy more coal than they would normally buy, leading to hoarding and consequent "local shortage." Unnecessary alarm during the present year, the witness said, not only led to local shortages, but tended to raise the price of coal.

Senator Lodge asked Mr. Snead if it would not be good policy at this time to take off the roads some of the "fancy" passenger trains and use the trackage and motive power for clearing up the coal situation.

"That would be one way of helping toward a solution of the problem," replied Mr. Snead.

Expedition Urged

State Fuel Administrators Asked to Hasten Unloading

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Washington Bureau

WASHINGTON, D. C.—An urgent and immediate demand has been made through the medium of the state fuel administrators by the Federal Fuel Administrator to speed up the transportation and unloading of coal cars. The movement involves a new slogan: "Put a war punch into car movements." Personal effort with railroads, shippers and consignees is urged, that they may exert extraordinary efforts for the quick handling and unloading of cars. It is designed to make it unpopular for anyone to delay unloading a coal car or otherwise delay car movements. Consignees are urged to get their cars unloaded even if they have to work nights, Sundays and holidays; anything to empty and move coal cars promptly.

One of the appeals issued by state fuel administrators reads:

"Every hour you delay unloading cars adds to the heavy burden America is carrying. Every moment you save helps your country. Please keep every car on the jump."

The railroads are urged to keep the supply of company fuel cars down to a minimum; to give preference to coal cars, and to expedite the movement of loaded cars to destination, and the return of empty cars, by giving preferential movement by the most direct route.

Mine operators are urged to load their cars to full axle-carrying capacity; to leave no cars unloaded at the close of the day; to furnish promptly billing instructions; send invoice and shipping notice ahead, so that arrival may be anticipated and arrangement perfected for prompt unloading, and to install box car loaders so that that class of cars may be used to augment the open-top cars supply. The receivers of coal are urged to see that no car is held longer than 24 hours for unloading; to discontinue using coal cars for rubbish and cinder loading; to see that empty cars are moved promptly by working in cooperation with the trainmaster, and, if for any reason coal arrives which cannot be unloaded in 24 hours, to place that coal at the disposal of the shippers to satisfy instructions of the fuel administrator.

By following rigidly these plans, it is figured that there will be a gain of 10 per cent in car handling.

Electric Lights Shut Off

Atlanta Taking Other Steps to Help Save Coal

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Southern Bureau

ATLANTA, Ga.—The Georgia Fuel Administration has ordered all electric signs to be turned off on Sunday and Thursday nights each week in accordance with instructions from Washington. Street car schedules have been altered in order to save as much electric power as possible. Elevator service in down-town buildings has been in part discontinued to prevent shortage. Stores have been instructed to eliminate all but necessary

BIG FUEL SAVING IN DAYLIGHT BILL

Measure Now Before Committee of United States House Would Reduce Coal Consumption 1,061,000 Tons

Daylight saving would result in an annual conservation of 1,061,000 tons of coal in the United States, according to a statement issued by A. Lincoln Filene, chairman of the special committee on daylight saving, Chamber of Commerce of the United States.

Business men are interested in a hearing on the Daylight Saving Bill, which will be held within two weeks before the House Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce at Washington. The bill recently passed the Senate by unanimous vote.

The calculations of the special committee are based on the actual British experience in the summer of 1916 and modified by allowances for difference in latitude.

A saving of 150 hours out of a yearly average of 1320 requiring artificial illumination, by daylight saving between the second Sunday in April and the last Sunday in September, as proposed by the bill, gives a saving of 660,000 tons of coal used in making electricity and 144,000 tons used in making gas, a total of 804,000 tons.

With clocks moved ahead one hour from April 1 to Nov. 30, there would be a saving of 836,000 tons used in making electricity and 183,000 tons used in making gas, a total of 1,019,000 tons.

"The estimate," says the statement, was appointed to see Governor McCall.

"is made on a basis which assumes that the use of electric energy and gas for lighting is spread evenly over the country, whereas, as a matter of fact, the census report for 1912 showed that out of a total of 76,000,000 incandescent lights wired for service by municipal and commercial central stations, 57,000,000 were in New England, Middle Atlantic and North Central States. In other words, they were in the part of the country where, because of latitude, the advantages of daylight saving will be most striking.

"Daylight saving will have its effect, too, upon other problems regarding coal. It would create a public sentiment that would insist on needless lighting by municipalities being eliminated, and lead private users to reduce light to actual requirements."

AUTOISTS PROTEST FURTHER TAXATION

Further increase in automobile taxes during the war is protested in a letter from Massachusetts and Boston automobile associations sent to Governor McCall Friday, after having been drawn up at a special meeting in Boston. While the automobile trade and automobileists say they are willing to do their part in the war by paying taxes, the letter points out that this branch of trade has already been affected by several war taxes, while other vehicles are allowed undisturbed operation.

A special committee composed of George W. McNear, president of the Massachusetts State Automobile Association; Arthur F. Teale president of the Bay State Automobile Association; J. H. MacAlman, president of the Boston Automobile Dealers Association; J. S. Hathaway, president of the Boston Commercial Motor Vehicle Association; W. A. Thibodeau, counsel of the Automobile Legal Association, and Francis Hurtubise Jr., counsel of the National Automobile Association.

With clocks set one hour ahead throughout the year there would be a saving of 871,000 tons used in making electricity and 190,000 tons used in making gas for lighting purposes, a total of 1,061,000 tons.

"The estimate," says the statement, was appointed to see Governor McCall.

LIBRARY AT CAMP DEVENS IS OPENED

Attractive Building in Center of Cantonment Is One of Series to Be Opened Elsewhere Throughout Country

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

CAMP DEVENS, Ayer, Mass.—An

important event of camp life was the opening yesterday of the Camp Devens Free Public Library, an attractive building in the center of the cantonment near Post Office Square. The library is one in a series to be opened in cantonments throughout the country under the auspices of the American Library Association, and

the Camp Devens branch was made possible through generous contributions raised by the Boston War Library Fund Committee.

Hundreds of volumes which have been housed in a temporary building are now being placed on the shelves, and the furnishings are being arranged. The opening was of an informal nature, and among those present was J. Randolph Coolidge of Boston, a member of the National War Library Committee.

John A. Lowe of the Massachusetts Library Commission is librarian and he has quarters at one end of the building, which is about 50 feet long by 20 feet in width. In addition to various reference books and military texts, there will be a reading room equipped with current literature, tables for writing, and comfortable chairs with wide arms.

Forty officers from Ft. Logan, Tex., arrived in camp yesterday, and were distributed among the infantry regiments and the depot brigade.

Brig.-Gen. William Weigel, acting

commandant of Camp Devens, has issued orders prohibiting officers and enlisted men from writing articles dealing with military subjects for publication. Men who have ideas which they consider of military value are invited to submit the same through their superior officers to the adjutant-general.

H. Chester Hoyt, chaplain of the three hundred and second infantry regiment, has issued an appeal for funds to carry on his work in the field. He hopes to receive enough contributions to bring about many innovations for the men.

BUNKER HILL BOYS' CLUB

Bunker Hill Boys' Club on Green Street, Charlestown, will be opened to members on Jan. 2, according to an announcement made by George B. Baker, president, at the informal opening of the new building Friday night. Several hundred persons inspected the building, which cost fully equipped \$140,000.

IMPORTANT

Opening Second Floor of the New Building with the Greatest Offering we have ever made in Furs

The sale comprises not only many important purchases made from the best manufacturers but in addition—there will be included

Every dollar's worth of our own stock of furs

In all about

\$70,000.00

worth of

Magnificent Furs

every piece of which will be sold at from

10% 25% to 35% Discount

Remember

this includes

Every Piece in our own Stock

OPENING OF FUR DEPARTMENT IN NEW LOCATION IS IMPORTANT

When a department is opened in a new location, the event should be made memorable, and the sure way to accomplish this is to make an unusual offering of fine merchandise at the lowest possible prices.

THEREFORE IN ADDITION TO IMPORTANT PURCHASES

just secured at discounts from the manufacturers, we have included **EVERY PIECE IN OUR STOCK AT A DISCOUNT**, even if bought and received during the very last week—all are at a discount, many as high as 35% discount, none less than 10% discount for **FIVE DAYS**.

THINK WHAT THIS MEANS IN HUDSON SEAL COATS

in which we specialize, many of them made up from skins secured and dyed months ago—made into fashionable models after the best designs of Paris, London and New York—all to be placed on sale **AT A DISCOUNT**.

THINK WHAT THIS MEANS IN RACCOON COATS

Plain coats are usually quite expensive today, but the moderately priced raccoon coats in this sale are of excellent quality fur, in ultra-stylish models—many "let-down" into long stripes. Several worth 25% or 30% more than regularly marked, yet now **AT A DISCOUNT**.

THINK WHAT THIS MEANS IN FINE FOX FURS

All bought at the lowest prices of the past season. All in the newest models—superb pieces—and then to know that they are **worth from 50% to 100% more**, according to the prices of raw skins, and that they are offered at a **discount for FIVE DAYS**.

THINK WHAT THIS MEANS IN INEXPENSIVE FUR PIECES.

It is difficult to get enough of these furs, but many bought for this sale might be marked 20% to 35% higher—and all furs in our stock, of the finer qualities, in the most stylish models, will show at least 10% discount.

THINK WHAT IT MEANS TO BUY FURS FROM SPECIALISTS

We are specialists in fine furs. Experts manage our fur department. They are in constant touch with the sources of the best furs in the market. In many instances, they buy raw skins, have them dressed and dyed, and made into stylish models. They believe furs should be **GOOD** furs, as well as **STYLISH**.

Sale for Five Days Only

BEGINS WEDNESDAY

1918—JANUARY SECOND—1918

CONTINUING MONDAY, DECEMBER 31st

NOTE—Should any advertised item be sold when called for, we shall try to supply a like value. Examples follow:

Women's Tailored Suits, 25.00 quality, for 15.00
Women's Pom-Pom Coats, full lined, 35.00 quality, for 29.50
Misses' Jersey Suits, 29.50 to 35.00 qualities, for 25.00
Misses' Custom-Made Afternoon Dresses, 35.00 quality, for 25.00
Women's Taffeta Dresses, 25.00 quality, for 17.50
Velvet Hats, black and dark colors, 15.00 quality, for 5.00
Waists, braided Georgette, 9.50 quality, for 6.50
Fibre and Wool Sweaters, 12.50 quality, for 8.25
Women's Wool Gauntlets, 2.00 quality, for 1.25
Silk Hose, lisle tops, light blue, 1.25 quality, for 62c
Elvira Corsets, flesh and white, 5.00 and 6.00 qualities, for 2.95
Cap Hair Nets, 12½c quality, 3 for 25c
Saxony Rugs, size 9x12 ft., 85.00 quality, for 60.00
Table Cloths, Irish damask, size 2x2 yds., 6.00 quality, for 4.85
Mahogany Tables, 250.00 quality, for 135.00
Imported Cretonnes, 65c quality, for 28c
Lace Veilings, 50c to 1.00 qualities, for 25c
Dresses, Georgette and satin, 25.00 to 35.00 qualities, for 16.95
Bon Bon Dishes, Sheffield plate, special 2.25, 3.00 and 6.00
Beaded Georgette Waists, 15.75 quality, for 9.50
Misses' Suits, Chandler & Co.'s own velours, 25.00 quality, for 19.50
Vest Chemises, nainsook, lace trimmed, 1.00 quality, for 69c
French Satin de Chine, 2.00 quality, for 1.35
Women's Semi-Dress Suits, 55.00 to 75.00 qualities, for 45.00
Fur Trimmed Coats, 65.00 quality, for 55.00
Serving Trays, Sheffield plate, 3.75 and 6.25
Silk Hose, light blue, 1.65 quality, for 82c
Velvet Hats, black and dark colors, 15.00 to 18.00 qualities, for 7.50
Novelty Crepe Georgette, 2.50 quality, for 1.95
Brassieres, linen, with cluny lace, special 1.00
Satin Dress Skirts, 11.50 quality, for 7.50
Adam Settee, one only, 200.00 quality, for 87.50
Guenje and Beluchistan Rugs, 32.00 quality, for 25.00
Hudson Seal Coats, beautiful quality skins, special 145.00 to 400.00
Fur Scarfs and Collars, 16.50 to 37.50 qualities, for 10.00 to 25.00
Union Suits, winter weight, 1.25 quality, for 95c
Women's Lace Dinner Gowns, black and navy, 55.00 quality, for 35.00
Large Size Suits, 45.00 quality, for 35.00
Misses' Dinner Dresses, chiffon and satin, 69.50 quality, for 55.00
Waists, white Georgette, lace trimmed, 9.50 quality, for 7.50
Drawers, cambric tops, emb. trimmed, special 69c
Petticoats, cambric top, flounce of imp. emb., special 1.00
Wash Satin Camisoles, special 1.15
Black Taffeta, 3.50 quality, for 2.85
Waists, crepe de chine and Georgette, 5.75 to 7.50 qualities, for 5.00
Cotton Sheets, size 54x99 in., special 75c
Wool Filled Puffs, special 5.00
Misses' Charmeuse and Velours Dresses, 65.00 quality, for 55.00
Velours Street Coats, 35.00 quality, for 25.00
Crepe de Chine, finer quality, special 1.65
Women's Foulard Dresses, 35.00 quality, for 25.00
Women's Dress Suits, 75.00 to 85.00 qualities, for 55.00
Lace Curtains, hand emb. scrim, 2.25 and 3.50 qualities, for 1.85
Natural Raccoon Coats, glossy pelts, special 125.00 and 275.00

Established
a Century

Chandler & Co.

Tremont St.
Boston

Established
a Century

Chandler & Co.

Tremont St.
Near West

M. CLEMENCEAU'S POLICY APPROVED

M. Herve Said to Express Public Opinion in Saying Germany Is Sadly Disappointed With Choice of Premier of France

By special correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

PARIS, France.—After the first moments of enthusiasm consequent upon the return of M. Clemenceau to the Premiership, during a crisis and after a long absence, there is a disposition to be a trifle more critical and to await developments before proceeding to further demonstrations of overconfidence. This, however, does not, in any way, indicate a reaction in public opinion, for all that has happened hitherto has seemed to justify the selection. M. Gustave Hervé in *La Victoire* seems to have phrased the public feeling most effectively when he says that in the fortieth month of the war Germany, assured of the success of the pacifist maneuvers in France, and believing that war weariness also would result in placing a Caillaux Ministry in power, had been sadly disappointed. "By an internal rise of the nation," says M. Hervé, "which history will compare to the military rise on the occasion of the Marne, the whole of France, by a supreme effort, has placed M. Clemenceau in power, the most typical of the sons of the French Revolution, the most implacable enemy of imperial Germany."

The personal triumph of M. Clemenceau upon his first address to the Chamber, to which he had been a stranger for so many years, was undoubtedly great and served to confirm and solidify the country's selection. It is certain that he was never more admired and appreciated for his courage, his daring, his energy, and his contempt for opposition than on this occasion, though noticeably he endeavored to be somewhat conciliatory to the Socialist element, the difficulty of whose position of antagonism has undoubtedly been enhanced by the ministerial declaration. On the occasion of his address there was nothing wanting in the intensity of his vigor and his displays of passion. It was agreed that it was the old Clemenceau at hardly anything short of his best. He played upon the passions of his hearers, and most particularly when he declared that, with nothing to gain, he offered the rest of his life to France, and would retire when victory was in sight; then they could pass a vote of censure upon him if they liked. The Chamber wincing. The Premier read his declaration, and went through it at racing speed.

M. Clemenceau, having indicated broadly the simple lines of his general policy, now asks for a little time to study the questions which are presented to him. His dislike of interviews is well-known, but to one or two of his old friends of the press he has given two-minute conversations during which he has taken care to say as little as possible. M. Marcel Hulin gained admission to his "cabinet" and took careful note of the fact that to the right of his desk was a large staff map of the western front, that on the wall in front of him was a small reproduction of an official portrait of M. Raymond Poincaré, the President of the Republic, and near to it a large portrait in oils of General de Lamoricière, who received the submission of Abd-el-Kader, was general at 34 years of age, and Minister of War in 1848. But beyond the remark that General Fayolle, just about to start for Italy, had been in to see him, and that the big matters of his policy were in train, the new Premier would say little.

However, to the representative of *Le Petit Parisien* he said that "Russia appears to be in process of decomposition, and to be finding out that a bad government is better than no government at all." Now the new Ministry's attitude toward Russia is being watched with the deepest interest. The Premier is well known to have next to no sympathy with the Russian people in the latest developments in their country, and to consider it unnecessary to express the situation in gentle and soothing words. He has spoken of the Russian breakdown in the plainest possible terms in his newspaper, and in effect has declared that if Russia is determined to go headlong to ruin she must not expect France and the allies to sacrifice their prospects by any further endeavor to save her from her own persistent folly.

Probably M. Clemenceau has stated his views in this matter more clearly, definitely, and candidly than any other statesman in any country. In France the Russian catastrophe is discussed daily more keenly and openly than in the other allied countries and the newspapers bear daily witness of the anxiety and disappointment felt in the failure of the people who were for so long the allies of France and of no one else, and who had so much to do with the outbreak. The people have been hoping against hope, but there can be little doubt that the views and declarations of the Premier express the feelings that are now deep down in their minds and which they have mostly hesitated to put into words.

There is considerable satisfaction in the reflection that M. Pichon is at the Foreign Office. He and the Premier are old friends and old journalistic colleagues. M. Pichon indeed sat at the same table with M. Clemenceau in the editorial office of *Justice* long years ago, and in a measure was his journalistic pupil. But beyond an admiration for his old chief and a considerable sympathy with most points of his policy, M. Pichon has little in common with M. Clemenceau, especially in the matter of temperament and general characteristics. He is not at all ebullient, or impulsive, but is careful, cautious, and somewhat reserved. M. Pichon up to now has been po-

UNITED STATES NOT TO DISCUSS PEACE

Administration Regards Present Movement by Germany Only as an Effort to Justify War in the Eyes of Her Own People

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Washington Bureau

WASHINGTON, D. C.—Administration officials are concerned in one particular only over the peace talk, discussion of which is occupying so much space in the newspapers of the world. That concern relates to keeping public thought in the United States free from the deception and unwarranted hopes that these discussions may possibly inspire, and which they are designed to inspire. It is pointed out that the address of the President before Congress on Dec. 4 is to be kept constantly in thought. That address sets forth clearly the intentions of this Government, and makes clear also the great task this Government has set for itself, and to which it has called all the support of the nation in men and resources.

The peace proposals of Count Czernin, providing for no annexations and no forced indemnities, have come almost simultaneously with the pronouncement of Mr. Lloyd George that the war must continue until the purposes of the Allies are achieved. These purposes are the destruction of autocracy and a guarantee of the future peace of the world. The terms proposed by Count Czernin are tantamount to the status quo ante bellum, and this is considered unthinkable, both by the Allies and the United States.

In official Washington no time is given to the consideration of peace terms. The only consideration now is of war activities. Peace is considered too far in the future, the one thing desirable, of course, and for which the war is being carried on. It is considered a shining goal that lies far beyond and at the end of many struggles, sacrifices and difficulties. In other words, officials are not deceived by the camouflage of soft words coming from Berlin, and they realize that a great struggle lies before the United States before peace can come. Never before has it appeared to officials more evident than at the present time that the peace the world is to have and in whose permanency it can place confidence, will be the peace Germany will beg for, and not the peace she offers now or shall offer in the future.

By this is meant, in the thought of public men, that when Germany reaches the stage when she will beg for peace, then the people of the enemy country will have come to the pass when they will be ready to set up a government in which other nations can have confidence. Then, and not until then, can peace talk have any effect on this Government. Indeed, as the President has explained, this Government will then be ready to talk peace, for it is exactly that condition this country is fighting to bring about. The President has taken the position, and the country stands with him in it, that the United States cannot cease its struggle until victory is won, and

victory to the United States, it is explained, will mean the same that it will to the Allies. Wrongs must be righted, reparation made for these wrongs and assurance given that the world is not again to suffer or witness the disasters like those of the last three years.

It is urged in Entente diplomatic circles that the world is not to be deceived by the peace discussions. For the last two years peace proposals have come, either following some great success by Germany or preceding some local offensive. In the present instance the Russian situation has brought it about. It is considered here that the Berlin Government knew full well peace offers would have no effect on its enemies, but the putting forth of these terms had a definite object. The Imperial Government will be able to say to the German people that peace has been offered and rejected by their enemies, and it is precisely this that the Prussian war party desires to be able to say in its own justification in the eyes of the people.

COST OF NECESSITIES SHOWS BIG INCREASE

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

SPRINGFIELD, Mass.—The cost of necessities in this city has increased about 15 per cent since Jan. 1, 1917, and more than 30 per cent since 1914, according to the Springfield Republican. Compartative prices in December showing the advance as compared with 1914 are: Bacon, 22-25 cents, to 38-50 cents; lard, 14-20 cents to 30-35 cents; fresh pork, 22-27 cents to 30-42 cents; round steak, 25-35 cents to 25-45 cents; ham, 12-15 cents to 18 cents; fresh eggs, 55-60 cents to 60-73 cents; flour, \$7 to \$10-\$11 a barrel. A budget representing the expenses of a family with three children is presented showing an increase from \$893.99 in 1914 to \$1,147.73 this year.

CHIVALROUS BEHAVIOR

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Canadian Bureau

KINGSTON, Ont.—A presentation of \$1000 has been made to Father Mea by friends in the Kingston district as a Christmas gift. It was Father Mea who earned very general recognition for his chivalrous behavior to Sister Mary Basil at the time of her persecution in the convent at Kingston and who prevented her from being forcibly taken to an insane asylum in Montreal. Sister Mary Basil, it will be remembered, subsequently obtained heavy damages against certain dignitaries of the Roman Catholic church.

FEDERAL CONTROL AND B. & M. ROAD

Speculation as to Effect of Government Supervision of Systems in Hands of Receivers Brings Out Many Questions

There is much speculation, in railroad and financial circles, over the effect of government control upon railroads that are in the hands of receivers. The receivers, of course, have heretofore been responsible to the courts that have appointed them. Will the receivers report to Mr. McAdoo as director-general of railroads, or will the courts do so? If the authority of the courts is to end indefinitely, should not the receiverships end? These and other questions are being asked, and the answers to them will have an important bearing on the worth of some railroad stocks, it is said.

Stockholders of the Boston & Maine Railroad, which has been in the hands of a receiver for more than a year, are moving to learn something about the status of the road under the new order of things. A subcommittee of the executive committee of the Boston & Maine Minority Stockholders Protective Association will meet today and the full committee will meet next Wednesday, to consider what may be done.

It is possible that the Boston & Maine will be able to pay dividends again under the order, in the President's proclamation, requiring Director-General McAdoo to enter into negotiations for paying to all roads compensation "equivalent, as nearly as may be, to the average of the net operating income thereof for the three-year period ending June 30, 1917."

According to Conrad W. Crooker, counsel for the Protective Association, the Boston & Maine earned, in 1916, \$11.84 a share on the common stock of the road, after paying all rentals and other charges apparently deductible under the President's order. The common stock has earned, Mr. Crooker says, an average of \$4.40 a share, in the three-year period of the years 1915, 1916 and 1917. The par value of the stock being \$100, this may mean the possibility of a dividend of at least 4 per cent.

The last regular dividend paid on Boston & Maine common stock was in 1913, at the rate of 3 per cent for the year. In 1912 the stock paid 4 per cent and in 1911 5½ per cent. Previous to 1911 the rate had never been less than 6 per cent since the year

1851, except in the panic year of 1893, when it went down to 4 per cent. No dividends have been paid on preferred stock of the Boston & Maine, also, since 1913.

Much doubt yet attaches, however, to the term "net operating income" in the President's order. "The term," says the Boston News Bureau, "is used in the forms for monthly reports recently adopted by the commission" Interstate Commerce Commission, "but it is used there in a sense that is almost certainly not intended, as to use it in that sense would shrink the measure of guaranty for eastern roads and correspondingly expand it for western and southern roads."

B. & M. Minority

Director-General McAdoo Asked If There Is Jurisdiction Conflict

On behalf of the Boston & Maine Minority Stockholders Protective Association, Conrad W. Crooker has sent a long telegram to Director-General McAdoo, saying in part:

"Is there in your opinion any conflict of jurisdiction between your control and control of Boston & Maine lately exercised by United States courts?

"Boston & Maine has paid no dividends since 1913. Since placed in receivership, even during the year of the greatest net earnings in the history of the company no dividends were paid to stockholders nor was any interest paid upon outstanding bonds or other obligations.

"Association believes stockholders of this railroad are peculiarly entitled to share in the fair return, upon property placed in public service, that is assured by the President and respectfully requests opportunity to participate in negotiations between yourself and the management of the Boston & Maine relative to the basis of compensation that is to be allowed this railroad by the Government.

"Association feels that stockholders are entitled as of right to so participate and that this right is further emphasized by the fact that stockholders cannot safely rely upon efforts of private management, under whose administration their property has been almost completely wrecked, for any adequate safeguarding of their interests in this compensation matter.

"Association also desires to represent against any indiscriminate funding of alleged outstanding obligations of the Boston & Maine Railroad by the United States Government until validity of such obligations is clearly established.

SUGAR AT NINE CENTS PREDICTED

Chairman of Distribution Committee Says Supply In and Near Boston Will Improve Steadily From Now On

Sugar will be selling at retail for 9 cents a pound instead of 10 cents, in and near Boston, within the next two weeks, according to Hiram H. Logan, chairman of the sugar distribution committee that is working under the general direction of Henry B. Endicott, Massachusetts food administrator.

To the comment that the question of price is not so important as the question of supply, at present, Mr. Logan says the supply will improve steadily with the increasing output from the two refineries in Boston, both of which will be in operation next week.

Only one refinery, that of the American Sugar Refining Company, at South Boston, has for the last month been in operation. The Revere plant, owned by the United Fruit Company, has not had a supply of raw sugar, and so has been unproductive, but it will start up again next Tuesday. Raw sugar is coming in now in large quantities, but the refineries will not be able, working to their full capacity, to make it into refined sugar sufficient to restore anything like normal conditions for a couple of months yet.

Even then, the Food Administration warns, sugar will be scarce compared with the amount of it in the market before the tightening conditions of the last year began, and the scarcity will continue, in all probability, until the war in Europe is ended.

DRY RULE FOR TROOPS ABROAD DISCUSSED

WASHINGTON, D. C.—Prohibition of the sale of intoxicants of any description to members of the American expeditionary forces is under discussion by General Pershing and the French authorities. The War Department is advised by General Pershing that "since there is little beer sold in France, the men are thus limited to the light native wines used by the French people. The use even of these is being discouraged by the commanding general in every possible way."

Legitimate Clearance Sale

First—Reduction of Bulky Pieces of Art Goods.

Second—Space for the Sale in January of the Largest Assortment of Antique George III. Silver Mounted Sheffield Plate Ever Shown in Boston.

In Our Art Room, Second Floor

NOW—an opportunity to secure at prices far less than actual value—Marble Busts, Figures and Pedestals, Electric Floor, Boudoir and Desk Lamps, Dresden Vases, Bric-a-Brac, etc., Pottery Vases, Flower Bowls and Odd Pieces.

Marble Clock (as illustrated), fitted with eight-day French movement. Former price \$125, now \$50.

Marble Bust Napoleon. Formerly \$50, now \$30.

Carrara marble figure Pauline Borghesi. Formerly \$200, now \$100.

Real Damascus Lamp and Shade. Formerly \$75, now \$60.

Mahogany Floor Lamp (Jacobean style); Silk Shade, old rose color. Formerly \$45, now \$25.

Bronze figure Venus de Milo (slightly shopworn). Formerly \$85, now \$45.

Mahogany Hall Clock with Westminster and Whittington chimes. Former price \$340, now \$300.

Marble Bust, mother and child. Formerly \$100, now \$65.

Hand-carved Electric Floor Lamp, finished in golden Bronze, with elaborate Silk Shade, old rose color. Formerly \$110, now \$75.

One Bronze Electrolier. Formerly \$28, now \$18.

Bronze figure, "Hesitation." Formerly \$60, now \$30.

Imported Hall Clock, Westminster chime. Former price \$250, now \$200.

Imported Hall Clock, having three-quarter chime and cathedral hour strike. Formerly \$135, now \$100.

Mahogany Clock suitable for business or professional man's office, absolutely accurate time-piece, running 400 days with one winding. Formerly \$85, now \$60.

We have taken from our regular stock many odd pieces which are marked at proportionately great reductions

A. Howell & Co. Inc.
24 Winter St., Boston Mass.
Jewelers for 95 Years.

MEAT TRADE IN NEW ZEALAND

Special Committee Investigates Question and Recommends Legislation to Safeguard Producer and Consumer

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Australian Bureau

WELLINGTON, New Zealand.—With the presentation to the House of Representatives of the special committee's report on the operations of the American Meat Trust, and on the meat export trade generally, the people of New Zealand realized that they had a problem to face.

The declaration by the Prime Minister, Mr. W. F. Massey, that the report and evidence had justified the appointment of the committee, showed the Government's attitude. "The Government must take whatever steps may be necessary to prevent American trusts from gaining control of the New Zealand meat," declared Mr. Massey, and he added, "I am thinking of the Argentine, where, in plain English, the American Meat Trust practically controls the whole of the trade."

The Prime Minister said that the War Legislation Bill if passed would stop the larger firms squeezing out the smaller. He approved of the proposal to license freezing companies and exporters and with the recommendation that the Government should control the shipping in New Zealand.

At the Imperial Conference it had been proposed that an arrangement might be made by which the governments of Britain and the outlying parts of the Empire would control the whole of the shipping, so far as freights were concerned. He thought that that idea would be carried out.

Sir Joseph Ward, the Minister for Finance, declared that he was opposed to meat trusts, monopolies and combines. He also emphasized the danger that might arise as the result of the operations of the meat trust in the Dominion.

The findings of the committee are as follows:

(1) That the conditions prevailing during the war under which the meat output of the Dominion has been purchased by the Imperial Government, have necessarily held in suspense the system of trading which was in operation before the Imperial Government took over the meat supply. It follows, therefore, that the operations of the meat trade are not carried on with the freedom of contact which prevailed, and will prevail, in normal times.

(2) That Armour & Company (of Australasia), Limited, is a company registered in New Zealand on American capital. It is financed and controlled by Mr. J. Ogden Armour, of Chicago, president of the firm of Armour & Company (of Australasia), Limited, freeze in various works throughout New Zealand. In a pamphlet published in 1917 by Armour & Company, of Chicago, setting out their business organization, it is stated that Armour packing plants are operated in Argentina, Brazil, Canada, and New Zealand, and Armour selling organizations are located in London, Paris, Rotterdam, Hamburg, Bremen, Frankfurt, Copenhagen, Stockholm, Milan, Capetown, Havana, Buenos Aires, Panama, Canada and elsewhere. The evidence before the committee has not disclosed the works mentioned in the pamphlet, or that this company had any such packing works in New Zealand. Vestey Brothers, of Great Britain and Chicago, control the following companies operating in New Zealand, viz.: W. and R. Fletcher (New Zealand), Limited, Westfield Freezing Company, Limited, and the Whangarei Freezing Company, Ltd. It has been suggested that Sims, Cooper & Company (New Zealand), Limited, are controlled by, or assisted with, American capital, but, after taking evidence from various sources, no proof of this has been forthcoming, but that financial support is received by the company, in so far as buying in New Zealand is concerned, from local banking institutions.

(3) That some buyers have given prices for stock which could not be justified in view of the Government rates. This has obtained more particularly in the North Island. The result of these undue prices has been to cause some freezing companies to suffer heavy losses, and in one case it brought about the closing of a company's works for part of last season.

(4) That it is unsatisfactory and unfair to the New Zealand producers that enormous profits should have been made out of the sale of New Zealand released meat in Britain.

(5) That freezing companies are giving large buyers special rebates and concessions. This operates to the detriment of small buyers and tends to create monopolies.

(6) That a system has grown up in New Zealand of establishing companies financed and controlled by capital obtained from beyond the Dominion. These companies register in New Zealand with a capital entirely disproportionate to their scale of operations.

(7) That at present there appear to be sufficient freezing works in New Zealand for the stock offering under normal shipping conditions. There is, however, a complaint, which is justified, that space is allotted to large buyers to the prejudice of small producers.

(8) That the system of payment f. o. b. by the Imperial Government, is not conducive to the interests of the small producers, as it tends to put the trade in the hands of the large operators. The small producers are not financially strong enough to wait any length of time for payment, and are placed at a disadvantage with respect to storage and interest.

(9) That in some countries the

American Meat Trust has already established control of the meat trade by its operations. It first inflates prices of stock to kill competition, and then acts detrimentally to the producer, by forcing prices down below the fair market value, and to the consumer, by imposing excessive prices.

(10) That in this Dominion the producers, except as shareholders of freezing companies, have not up to the present suffered from the operations of large firms, but keen competition has induced high prices. There is, however, a distinct danger in the growth of any combination which may endeavor to control values to the injury both of the producer and the consumer.

The committee therefore recommends:

(1) That legislation be at once passed giving the Government power to make it illegal to grant concessions in consideration of exclusive dealing, and to control or prohibit special rebates.

(2) That the Government promote legislation generally: (a) To control monopolies; (b) to prevent unfair trading by freezing companies or shipping companies; (c) to provide for issuing licenses to freezing works and for the business of meat exporters; (d) to deal with shipping companies as common carriers; (e) to make the charges of such carriers just and reasonable; (f) to prevent carriers giving undue preference to persons or localities; (g) to prohibit the pooling of freights and earnings; and (h) to provide that common carriers shall print and exhibit schedules of all rates and charges.

(3) That the Government should forthwith consider a scheme for (a) controlling the export of frozen meat after the war and (b) in conjunction with the Imperial Government the distribution of meat in Britain. This is necessary to prevent the exploitation of the producer or consumer by meat trusts.

(4) That effective measures should, in the interests of the British consumer, be taken by the Imperial Government to control the prices of released meat in Britain.

(5) That the Government, either in conjunction with the Home Government or the New Zealand producers, consumers and importers, or with all of these parties, should establish a controlling interest in the freights and shipping between New Zealand and Great Britain.

(6) That the Government should, in view of the probable serious shortage of storage space, take power to prevent large buyers monopolizing space in freezing works during the war.

(7) That special care be taken to see that foreign firms and their agents and companies registered in New Zealand with small capital which carry on large businesses by means of outside financial support, shall not escape taxation on the ground that small, if any, profits are made on their trading in the Dominion.

Provision should be made that such firms shall be taxed to an amount not less than is paid by New Zealand firms not so financed or controlled.

FREE LUNCHES ABOLISHED

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

PROVIDENCE, R. I.—Abolition of all free lunches in the saloons here was ordered Friday by the police commission as a food conservation step. Restaurants and lunches were notified also that the wheatless and meatless days of the Food Administration must be observed.

His first order, directing that traffic

QUICK MOVING OF TRAFFIC ORDERED

Director-General McAdoo Calls on Railroad Presidents and Directors for United Efforts Toward Efficiency

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Washington Bureau

WASHINGTON, D. C.—The first step taken by Director-General McAdoo following the taking over of the control of the railroads of the United States on Friday noon, was the enlistment of the Railroads War Board into the service to work out plans of unified operation. The members of this board were in conference with Mr. McAdoo at noon when he assumed control of the roads. No ceremony was attached to the transfer of authority.

So intent were these men in the discussion of the vast problem confronting them that none noticed that the noon hour had passed, and it was 12:30 o'clock when Mr. McAdoo's attention was called to the fact that he had actually assumed his new duties. There was a moment's hesitation, and then the conference financial matters were touched upon only lightly. It is felt that in order to adjust compensation that will be satisfactory and fair all around, it will become necessary to find a mean rate that will apply. For instance, roads that were operated at loss the last three years would, under the arrangement set forth in the proclamation, continue at a loss during the war if returns were to be based upon the showing of their books for the last three years. This is considered not the purpose of the President, as he explained that it is only by government operation that stockholders in all roads, paying and non-paying, can expect fair returns.

In the meantime, however, an order prepared in advance by Mr. McAdoo as his first official act was released automatically at noon and was flashed by wire to the presidents and directors of all railroad companies coming within the terms of the President's proclamation. It provided in terse sentences common use of trackage and the elimination of unnecessary hauls, a step which Mr. McAdoo believes will prove effective. The order read:

"Having assumed the duties imposed upon me and in pursuance of the proclamation of the President, dated Dec. 26, 1917, you will, until otherwise ordered, continue the operation of your road in conformity with said proclamation. You are requested to make every possible effort to increase efficiency and to move traffic by the most convenient and expeditious routes.

"I confidently count on your hearty cooperation. It is only through united effort, unselfish service and effective work that this war can be won and America's future be secured."

"W. G. McADOO,

"Director-General of Railroads."

Under the present plan, as announced by Mr. McAdoo, the Railroads War Board and the various co-operating committees which have been formed under the supervision of that organization of executives will continue to direct the operation of the railroads for an indefinite period. It will, however, be directly answerable to the Director-General, and his whole attitude, since his selection by President Wilson, has indicated that he would allow nothing to stand in his way if he believed the greatest efficiency was not being obtained.

There will be the difference, however, that the railroads will be freed of all restrictions which the law had wound about them as private organizations, and with the lifting of such legal embargoes Mr. McAdoo expects much to be accomplished at once. Acute conditions in any part of the nation, he has ruled, must be relieved, and relieved expeditiously, either through activities directed by the Railroads War Board or by some other agency.

His first order, directing that traffic

should be moved by the shortest routes, regardless of shippers' desires or the profits or convenience of individual lines, was therefore accepted quietly by the railroad executives as a "must" order, although drawn up in the mildest of terms.

The railroad executives who will work out the plan of operating as one system 250,000 miles of railways are: Fairfax Harrison, president of the Southern; Julius Krattschmitt, chairman of the board of the Southern Pacific; Samuel Rea, president of the Pennsylvania; Hale Holden, president of the Burlington; Howard Elliott, of the New Haven. Mr. McAdoo and the war board will be assisted by the various railway committees throughout the country, and by the boards of directors of the various lines.

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His first order, directing that traffic

BETTER RAILROAD SERVICE PREDICTED

Maj. Henry L. Higginson Sees in Governmental Supervision an Improvement in Condition for Public and the Systems

Better railroad service and a stronger railroad system for the entire United States is seen by Maj. Henry L. Higginson of the banking firm of Lee, Higginson & Co. of Boston, the fiscal agents for many railroad corporations, in the action of President Wilson in placing the railroads of the country under direct governmental supervision. In an interview today with a representative of The Christian Science Monitor, Major Higginson said:

"The laws of the world have been evolved in keeping with human nature, and these laws cannot be changed by laws of a government. For a time, a change may come, but it cannot last. It would seem that our Government has learned this truth, and today recognizes also the great laws of mutual help and inter-dependence."

"Thirty years ago, the Federal Government said to the railroads, 'You shall not pool your business or make any agreement with each other for the transaction of business.' Today, the Federal Government says to the railroads, 'You shall pool all business and shall work as one machine, and in order to serve well our people and to save democracy if it is necessary that you do so.'

"Other times other morals, of course the welfare of the public is and must be the aim of every thoughtful man.

"Nobody wishes to defend the mistakes or the sins of the railroads, but everyone should claim for them the right and the duty to work on a business basis. It has always been good for the nation that the railroads should plan and should work together, and consolidate smaller companies with the larger companies, which, in turn, would strive for closer, quicker service."

"It is to that end that the Government is bending every energy today. Our legislators made a poor law, then increased its evil effects, browbeat the railroad managers, fixed rates, and did not fix costs because they could not (then the laws of the world came in and forbade it). Thus they lessened the efficiency of the railroads at the same time that the industries of the land were demanding more and more facilities of transportation.

"Our legislators frightened away many investors and made it more costly and, in some cases, impossible for the railroads to get fresh money. Yet the cars, engines, rails, men, were essential and cost money—more and more each year. Without more equipment

and more yard room the railroads cannot today haul the heavy trains, cannot handle the cars quickly, and therefore cannot meet the demands made on them. Therefore the Government has undertaken this task, in reality because it must undertake it.

"Now we have a full right to expect better railroad service and a healthy, strong railroad system through our whole country. We know that the great railroad presidents who have already served the public and the Government so well will heartily help this plan, and we citizens can also help by our cordial support of this Government reform. Let us rejoice that the truth has won the day."

BOSTON CITY COUNCIL PASSES FENWAY ORDER

It was announced from the office of the Board of Street Commissioners of Boston today that the present vehicular traffic regulations will remain in force, now that the Boston City Council has decided to make permanent its order excluding trolley cars from Washington Street between Essex and Franklin streets from 9:30 a.m. until 5:30 p.m.

For the further development and beautifying of the Fenway near the Boston Museum of Fine Arts, the City Council yesterday ordered the appropriation of \$44,582 from the Parkman fund.

The question of paying the striking gas lamp lighters of the Welsbach Street Lighting Company \$3 a day instead of \$2 a day was held up, the council requesting the Mayor and the Commissioner of Public Works to confer with the gas company officials and try to have the men taken back at increased pay without further action by the council.

The council appropriated \$10,000 for the making of plans and the purchase of a site for a new fire engine house at Neponset. Councilman Ford introduced an order appropriating \$132,000 for a new hospital at the Charles Street jail and \$17,500 for a new residence for the sheriff of Suffolk County.

Salaries of the city clerk and the assistant city clerk were raised by the council yesterday afternoon. City Clerk James Donovan's salary of \$5000 was raised to \$6000, and Assistant City Clerk Wilfred Doyle will receive \$4500 hereafter instead of \$3800.

BOLSHEVIKI ARREST AMERICAN BANK MEN

WASHINGTON, D. C.—The State Department announces arrest by the Bolsheviks of Manager B. R. Stevens of the Petrograd branch of the National City Bank of New York with an accountant named Link. The men were marched through the streets to the bank and there released. The bank apparently had been closed. No action will be taken by the State Department, in view of the release.

SALOON CLOSING IN NEW ROCHELLE URGED

WHITE PLAINS, N. Y.—The grand jury, which was charged with the investigation of vice conditions in New Rochelle, as disclosed by United States Marshal McCarthy in his raid on saloons and resorts, has handed its presentment to Judge Frank L. Young with a request that it be sent to Governor Whitman. District Attorney Lee P. Davis asserted that the Governor would make public the findings of the jury and perhaps advise some action.

In conducting its investigation through four weeks the grand jury requested evidence from Marshal McCarthy and other federal officials who aided in the raid upon saloons and other resorts charged with violating the provisions of the selective draft law by serving liquor to soldiers.

The saloon keepers charged with selling liquor to soldiers have been brought before federal courts, but the grand jury urged that all saloons in New Rochelle, including those outside the barred zone around Ft. Slocum, be ordered permanently closed by the Governor. Other conditions in New Rochelle were considered by the jury, and it was advised that strict police regulations be enforced.

ATTEMPT TO SETTLE WAGE CONTROVERSY

Another attempt to settle the wage controversy between the New England Telephone & Telegraph Company and its employees who are members of the Boston Telephone Operators' Union, will be made today, when David W. Benjamin, federal conciliator, confers with representatives of the employees. Arbitration of the differences seems improbable in view of the attitude of some 2000 members of the union at Washington Hall Friday night. Mr. Benjamin proposed arbitration at that meeting, but the operators expressed themselves unmistakably in opposition.

William R. Driver, general manager of the company, who is handling the company's end of the dispute, issued a statement today in which he says that the company would not be justified in granting a wage scale demanded. He also reiterates his previous announcement that the company would be willing to arbitrate the differences.

CHICAGO MAYOR ACCUSED

CHICAGO, Ill.—Charles C. Healey, former chief of police, who is on trial on charges of grafting, has testified that Mayor William Hale Thompson was responsible for the restoration of saloon licenses in connection with which witnesses for the State asserted that Healey had received hundreds of dollars in graft payments. Chief Healey denied that he had ever received a penny for the restoration of a license.

MONDAY in Restaurants OPEN ALL DAY AS USUAL DANCING 7th floor, 3 to 8 o'clock

OPEN NEW YEAR'S DAY 6th floor from 4 to 8 o'clock DANCING AT ALL HOURS

THE SHEPARD STORES

TREMONT STREET—WINTER STREET—TEMPLE PLACE

JANUARY WHITE SALE UNDERMUSLINS



UNIVERSAL JUDAISM URGED BY ZANGWILL

Author Writes Menorah Association Religion in England Is Kept Alive by Christian Prejudice and Jewish Superstition

NEW YORK, N. Y.—At yesterday's meeting of the quinquennial convention of the Intercollegiate Menorah Association, which is in session at Columbia University, Chancellor Henry Hurwitz read the following letter from Israel Zangwill:

"The political status of the Palestine Jews and the Jews of the Diaspora must be absolutely distinct. I have suggested that the former be called Judeans and their land Judea. The really interesting point of the present controversy is the old quarrel between those who claim that Israel connotes mission to be conveyed through a religion. I never have been able to see why mission and people should be alternative or antithetical. The brutal logic of facts demonstrates that as there cannot be for centuries a territory capable of receiving anything but a minority of the race, the anti-Zionists, for whom dispersion is inevitable, will have enough of it and to spare; while on the other hand Zionists, for whom a territory is indispensable to Israel's survival, will be condemning the bulk of their people to absorption."

The trouble with the Jewish missionaries is not that they are arrogant but that they do not function. Had they been as devoted to their mission as the Zionists to their territorial concept, the war for Jewry—and perhaps for the world—might have gone differently.

But in practice the Jewish mission has never appeared except as a stick to beat the Zionists with. If Judaism is to be a universal religion, it must be universalized and denationalized. Here lies one solution of the controversy—mission versus the territory.

"Orthodoxy and its rabbis having shirked this problem, having failed to adapt Judaism continuously to life as the great rabbis of old did, having allowed the cornerstone of orthodox Judaism to crumble, are responsible for the ruin of their religion among the masses, while the failure to reconcile it with certain results of modern science and thought, of which humanity will never go back, has equally alienated the intellectual classes.

"Here in England among the richer classes apart from Mr. Montefiore's mild movement, Judaism, but for the Zionist movement and racial affinity is preserved only by Christian prejudice and a Jewish superstition, by anti-Semitism and the Day of Atonement.

"I do not want orthodoxy set up as immovably as the Vatican. But perhaps I have a subconscious hope that orthodoxy will again be stupid enough to turn down the suggestion and continue obstinately on its road to ruin. And I have more than a subconscious fear that reform will not really reform Judaism, whether on Jewish or universal lines, but will continue to miss both the inspiration of the past and the call of the future."

THE FRENCH BUDGET FIGURES COMPARED

By special correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

PARIS, France.—The ordinary (Civil Service) Budget Bill for 1918 is now circulated among members of Parliament. In the explanations of his proposals M. Klitz, the Minister of Finance, makes some interesting statements upon the financial situation of France since the beginning of the war, and shows the various fluctuations that events have brought about since that time. The budget of 1914, which was voted almost on the eve of the war, showed a total of 5,191,000,000 francs in expenditure, against normal receipts of 4,781,000,000. The deficit of 410,000,000 was covered by some exceptional receipts. The year's working in 1914, moreover, bequeathed to its successor a certain number of fiscal creations, in the first rank of which there should be mentioned the income tax, which was only applied in 1915, or only achieved its full effects in the course of that year. A loan of 805,000,000 was issued at 3½ per cent, redeemable. The change to the state of war brought about a profound modification in the situation. From 6,000,000,000 the total of the credits was raised to more than 12,000,000,000, whilst the income fell to more than 40 per cent below the estimates. In 1915 the credits mounted to 22,800,000,000, of which nearly three-quarters were devoted to the military services.

M. Klitz then proceeds to analyze the income and expenditure under the régime of provisional credits. What is now the situation of the Treasury? From 1915 to today it has raised 87,187,733 francs, of which 68,880,511,000 have come from loan and 12,938,232,000 from normal sources. As to the budget of 1918 the estimated expenditure is increased to 18,089,074 francs, and the income, apart from any fiscal measures that may be undertaken is 6,542,513,930 francs, so that a difference of 12,663,393 francs is revealed which it is necessary to satisfy by the creation of new and permanent sources of income. As to these, there is first of all the war profits to be thought of. The present extent of the tax is 50 per cent below and 60 per cent above profits exceeding 500,000 francs. M. Klitz now proposes a new arrangement. He will reckon the value of the balance of the profits remaining in the hands of the taxpayer, after payment of the profits tax, on the present basis. If this surplus reaches a particular figure—and he has 1,000,000 francs in view—he thinks it will be fair to revive the idea of dividing it between the State and the merchants or manu-

facturers, whom the war circumstances may have favored to a particularly large extent. He proposes in such cases to make a supplementary levy of 25 per cent of the available profit balance when the amount of the surplus is between 1,000,000 and 5,000,000 francs, and 50 per cent when the amount exceeds 5,000,000 francs for 1918 in this way.

The Finance Minister next proposes to take some new special measures to put an end to fraud in the declarations of inheritances, and he estimates that when they are in full operation the results from these measures will amount to not less than 50,000,000 francs, but he considers it opportune to limit the estimate for next year to 40,000,000 francs. He proposes to tax all payments whether they have a commercial character or not, increasing the tax on certain payments in respect of luxuries, and decreasing it in respect of goods meant for the personal use of the purchaser. The tax will be 2 per cent, or 10 centimes on 50 francs for the generality of payments, and will only affect payments above 10 francs. In the case of objects of luxury, regard being paid to the nature of these objects and the character of the establishment of the vendor, the tax will be 10 per cent with no exempted minimum. M. Klitz expects normally to draw 1,300,000,000 francs from this new tax, but for 1918 limits his estimate to 1,000,000,000. Altogether, normally, he reckons that the new taxes will together yield 1,774,000,000 francs, and he estimates that he will draw 1,266,500,000 francs from these next year.

MORE APPROVAL FOR PROHIBITION

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Canadian Bureau

TORONTO, Ont.—There is great rejoicing in this city over the action of the Union Government with regard to the prohibition of the importation of liquor into Canada. Temperance advocates and business men generally look upon the measure as one of the greatest achievements consummated since the war began, and as an aid in winning the war, equals that of the victory of Dec. 17 which placed the Dominion under the guidance of a Union Government made up of the best men of both political parties.

Mr. Hearst, the Premier, expressed great pleasure upon hearing the government announcement and said that the step would strengthen the legislation already enacted by the provinces.

Sir Robert Falconer, president of the Toronto University, declared the action to be "the only right thing to do." Dr. Alfred Gandler, principal of Knox College, said it was "a first token that the Union Government, with a united people behind it, had the courage and strength to do new things and make reforms which any party government would shrink back from in fear, and it gives Canada the right to be heard when she urges upon the mother country the necessity for drastic action in preventing any further waste of foodstuffs in the manufacture of intoxicating beverages.

All ministers and editors of church papers have expressed their warmest approval of the measure, and welcome it as of the greatest importance at this time when there is such a shortage of food and the strength of the nation is being taxed to the utmost.

Bishop Sweeny, speaking as president of the Ontario Council for Social Service, said "the decision announced by the Prime Minister comes not only as a welcome measure calculated to minimize expenditure during the war and to conserve foodstuffs for the necessary and proper uses, but, what is better, it will help to promote and extend that sobriety and thrift which we in this Province have enjoyed since Sept. 16, 1916, when the Provincial Prohibition Act was put into operation."

The Rev. Benjamin H. Spence, Secretary of the Dominion Alliance, who has just returned from Great Britain, states that there are 16,000,000 gallons of spirits in bond in Canada which should be used for munition purposes instead of being consumed as a beverage. The liquor imports for the year ending last March, he says, totaled \$3,866,313—the United Kingdom \$2,205,818; United States, \$93,423, and other countries \$1,576,072. He also adds that over 100,000,000 pounds of grain were used for making beer in the Dominion last year, and since the enforcement of prohibition in Ontario and other provinces, Canada has been shipping foodstuffs abroad for the manufacture of liquor, the sale of which was prohibited in these provinces.

J. D. Flavelle, chairman of the Ontario License Commission, looks upon the new legislation as a great boon for Canadian brewers, unless the Government takes further action, but that it will put a stop to the enormous trade in liquor that has been going on between Manitoba and Ontario under the former act, great quantities having been continuously shipped from the East to the West.

NORTH DAKOTA FOR DRY AMENDMENT

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Western Bureau

FARGO, N. D.—The North Dakota Legislature convenes in January, 1919, and the prohibition forces of this State declare themselves confident that the national constitutional amendment will pass the Assembly within a week of the time the session opens. North Dakota has prohibited the manufacture and sale of liquor since statehood (1889), and today the enforcement of the liquor laws is more complete than ever before, this condition being made possible by reason of the Federal Bone Dry Law, the State Bone Dry Law, and the fact that the entire surrounding territory has banned the saloon.

WAR MEASURES TO ENGROSS CONGRESS

Work of the Long Session, to Be Resumed on Jan. 3, Outlined—Suffrage Resolution Will Be Up Soon After Recess

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Washington Bureau

WASHINGTON, D. C.—The second war session of the Sixty-fifth Congress will reconvene on Jan. 3, to begin consideration of problems appertaining to the war and bearing upon its successful prosecution, which may cause the present session to merge with the next. The consideration of essentially war legislation will consume the greater part of the time of the present Congress.

Speaker Clark, speaking recently of the work done by the present War Congress, said:

"Like the rest of the country, Congress will do its utmost to promote the patriotic purpose of winning the war. The program of the long special session—the Congress which declared war, decided on conscription, and faced untold financial problems—must go on to completion. And Congress will go at those problems filled with the same patriotism and desire to aid as animates the body of our citizens. "We must supply money and material to the men who bear the brunt of the fighting. We must decide on a wise policy of taxation. We must add to the efficiency of our armies, must hearten the soldiers who do the nation's fighting, and reassure the families they leave at home. If I were asked to state our work briefly, I would say: War appropriations, war taxation, war legislation.

"A period of unexampled taxation is upon us. It takes no philosopher to see that. We must spend our blood and we must spend our money to bring this war to a successful conclusion; and the country which does not flinch from giving its men will scarcely be stampeded by an increase in taxation. Moreover, it is doubtless true that the taxes which the present Congress will be called on to levy will be considerably less than the \$21,000,000,000 total which the last session approved. In my opinion, never from now until the Day of Judgment will a parliament approve such mighty expenditures."

A number of appropriation bills which provide funds to carry on the business of the Government will have to be disposed of. The consideration of the 14 big appropriation bills is always a routine task which members are glad to attend to at the first of each session. Along with this legislation will come two bills which are characterized as "pork" bills, namely, the omnibus appropriations bill and the annual rivers and harbors appropriations bill.

Suffrage Hearing Set

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Washington Bureau

WASHINGTON, D. C.—Chairman Raker of the House Woman Suffrage Committee has announced Jan. 3 as the date for the hearing for the National American Woman Suffrage Association before his committee in behalf of the federal woman suffrage amendment. The Rules Committee has agreed to bring the amendment to a vote on Jan. 10.

Simultaneously comes the announcement of two additions to the Congressional working forces of the National Woman Suffrage Association in Washington. They are Mrs. George Bass, chairman of the Women's Bureau of the Democratic National Committee, and Miss Helen Varick Boswell, President of the National Republican Women's Association.

BREAD PRICE FIXED

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Southern Bureau

NEW ORLEANS, La.—Master bakers of this city have signed an agreement

to sell the pound loaf of bread at 7½ cents wholesale. This means, according to John M. Parker, food administrator, that the retail price will be 9 cents. There has been no statement from the retailers; however, to confirm Mr. Parker's forecast, and the pound loaf is still retailing here at 10 cents.

VICTORY SEEN FOR THE ALLIES

Secretary of War Baker Confident That Civilization Will Win Against Barbarism

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Eastern Bureau

NEW YORK, N. Y.—Secretary of War Baker declared last night at the annual dinner of the Phi Gamma Delta Fraternity that this war would not end until all danger of "triumphant barbarism" had been removed.

Speaker Clark, speaking recently of the work done by the present War Congress, said:

"Like the rest of the country, Congress will do its utmost to promote the patriotic purpose of winning the war. The program of the long special session—the Congress which declared war, decided on conscription, and faced untold financial problems—must go on to completion. And Congress will go at those problems filled with the same patriotism and desire to aid as animates the body of our citizens. "We must supply money and material to the men who bear the brunt of the fighting. We must decide on a wise policy of taxation. We must add to the efficiency of our armies, must hearten the soldiers who do the nation's fighting, and reassure the families they leave at home. If I were asked to state our work briefly, I would say: War appropriations, war taxation, war legislation.

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PROHIBITION MAY BE LEADING ISSUE

Massachusetts Legislators to Assemble Next Week With Expectation of Taking Action in 1918 on Federal Amendment

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Eastern Bureau

MASSACHUSETTS, legislators will assemble at the State House next Wednesday, for the deliberations of the one hundred and thirty-ninth General Court, with the expectation that the dominating issue of the session will be the question of ratifying the federal prohibition amendment. Due to war conditions, financial retrenchment and economy are likely to be courted, and the session, it is believed, will be a short one.

Seven attempts can be made in succeeding years, if necessary, to obtain ratification of the federal amendment in the Massachusetts Legislature, since annual sessions are held. But if the amendment fails in the 1918 session it is well understood by those who have an ear to the ground, that "wet politics" with all that term applies, will be the overshadowing factor at each succeeding state election until ratification is voted.

In such event, every aspirant for a seat in future Legislatures would have to answer this challenge of the liquor and the prohibition organizations. Will you vote to make the nation dry or will you support the distillers and brewers and their continued exploitation of the country for private gain?

Moral forces of the State are fully aware that the liquor interests have large funds available to defeat national prohibition. They have seen these funds used for corruption elsewhere, in state politics. They therefore very earnestly seek to eliminate any opportunity for the injection of the liquor question into Massachusetts politics, and declare the only way to accomplish this is to put the federal amendment through this winter.

The Massachusetts Legislature, on the other hand, has been picked out by the organized liquor traffic as one of the 13 state assemblies that must refuse to ratify. Thus a contest is in prospect, with both sides fully aware that when the Legislature once masters a majority for ratification, nothing can reverse this decision.

Aside from the prohibition legislature, the financing of street railways and the taxation of corporations in the Commonwealth are expected to be discussed. Another class of legislation expected to be urged appertains to war preparations. Compensation of soldiers, distribution of food products and increased production of foodstuffs within the borders of the State fall within this category.

Legislative Plans

General Court to Convene Wednesday With Governor's Address Next Day

The one hundred and thirty-ninth General Court of Massachusetts will be convened at the State House, Boston, on Wednesday, Jan. 2, at 11 a. m., and Governor McCall will qualify the members for their duties. On Thursday at noon, the Governor will be inaugurated for a third term and will deliver his inaugural address, outlining a program of legislation which he hopes to be enacted.

Prior to the gathering of the senators and representatives in their respective chambers for the opening of the General Court, the Republicans and Democrats will hold their annual caucuses to nominate officers for the session. Speaker Channing H. Cox of Boston is expected to be chosen to preside over the House of Representatives for another year, while Henry G. Wells of Haverhill is to preside over the Senate.

This convention will be preceded by the annual meeting of the American National Livestock Association, many members of which also belong to the Woolgrowers Association. The convention of the livestock association will take place Jan. 14, 15 and 16.

in the Senate again this session, according to the plans.

After the legislators have been inducted into office, and have elected their officers for the year, rules will be adopted and the names of the standing committees announced. The chairmen of the judiciary committees, by virtue of their office, are the titular floor leaders of the respective houses. Since the greatest interest is attached to ratification of the federal prohibition amendment, there is special significance in the makeup of the joint standing committee on federal relations. This committee, as are the other standing committees, is appointed by the Speaker and President of the Senate.

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

PORTLAND, Me.—With the end of 1917 the State of Maine, once famous for its shipbuilding activities, will have put in the waters of the Atlantic a net tonnage of 28,369, comprising three steamships, 18 schooners, three barges and numerous small craft.

Building operations now in progress or contemplated insure a much larger output of merchant tonnage in 1918. At Bath several large schooners and steamships are in the process of construction or under contract, and that port, which for years led the State in shipbuilding activities, promises to equal if not exceed its old-time production.

In the Rockland district nine vessels, large and small, are on the stocks. At Belfast a four-masted schooner of 1000 tons and a five-masted of 1800 tons are being built, while the four-masted, Agnes E. Willcox, of about 700 tons, will be launched at Stockton Springs about the middle of January. At Sandy Point, on the Penobscot, a new yard has been created where several 3500-ton wooden steamships' hulls will be built.</

COAST SHIPPING IS STUDIED BY HOOVER

New York Meeting He Attended Was Held to Consider Water Transportation of Food From Pacific Coast

NEW YORK, N. Y.—The conference which Herbert C. Hoover came here yesterday to attend, when he was expected by the Senate committee investigating the sugar situation to give his testimony relative to the sugar shortage, was a meeting at 42 Broadway, with representatives of various shipping and transportation interests on the problem of port congestion.

Mr. Hoover says that the object of the conference was to ascertain just how much immediate relief could be obtained through the promotion of coastwise shipping and other methods of transportation that would make it possible to establish an easy movement of foodstuffs from the Pacific Coast to New York and other Atlantic ports, from which they could be distributed to Eastern consumers.

Following the conference Mr. Hoover said that there would be a permanent business of the problem of food congestion only after the Government had put into force its new railway regulations. With federal control of the roads established, he said, methods of operation would be adopted which would systematize and coordinate the distribution of shipping so as to remove many of the existing obstacles to the swift and uninterrupted flow of foodstuffs from one part of the country to another.

"The great difficulty confronting the Food Administration," Mr. Hoover said, "has been delay and congestion in the movement of food and fuel. The taking over of the railroads by the Government will greatly facilitate the handling of food and fuel, and will materially better conditions. For the immediate relief of this condition, until the Government puts its railway regulations into force, I am greatly interested in the use of coastwise ships in shipping food from the Pacific Coast to New York City, and distributing it throughout the eastern territory from New York. Such an arrangement will undoubtedly bring about a more satisfactory distribution of food than that which obtains now."

Administrator Summoned

Chairman Asks Him to Testify on Wednesday—Decision Denied

WASHINGTON, D. C.—Herbert C. Hoover, who was expected to give testimony on Friday before the Senate committee investigating the shortage of sugar, failed to appear, being absent as Judge Lindley explained, on important business in New York City. On his arrival in the capital, Senator Reed, chairman of the committee, who has been absent from the hearings this week, sent a telegram to Mr. Hoover, requesting him to appear before the committee next Wednesday, or in case he would not be able to do so, to name a day which would suit his convenience. The following is a copy of Chairman Reed's telegram to Mr. Hoover:

"On Saturday morning, Dec. 22, the Senate committee of manufacturers found waiting to testify a large number of witnesses from the western states, all of whom were anxious to return to their homes. Accordingly the chairman of the committee consulted with your representative, Mr. Ellis, and was assured by him that it would be entirely satisfactory for you to take the stand on Friday, this morning, at the convening of the committee. Accordingly the committee arranged its affairs to take up your testimony. Only upon the convening of the committee a letter was presented from Judge Lindley to the effect that you had been called out of town and would return early in the coming week. We have therefore been compelled to proceed with other witnesses. We desire to have you present before the committee on Wednesday, Jan. 2, at 10:30 o'clock in the morning, in room 226 Senate Office Building, so that you may give information touching the matters under inquiry by the committee. Will you please notify the committee whether or not you can attend at that time? If that date is not convenient please name the earliest convenient date. Please wire us at once."

Senator Reed on Friday made a vigorous denial of what he called baseless reports circulated broadcast through the country to the effect that Mr. Hoover had met with disinterested at the hands of the investigating committee. "There is," he said, "no truth whatever in these statements, as the committee feels that every opportunity was given the Food Administration to state their case." Senator Reed went on to say that it is unfair to the committee of which he is chairman to give the country the impression that it was necessary for Mr. Hoover to appeal to the White House in order to get the statement of the Federal Food Administrator before the people.

Chairman Reed justified the statement on the ground that only one of the witnesses who have so far testified, namely, Claus A. Spreckels, criticized the Food Administration, while two of the witnesses, Mr. Babst and Mr. Ralph, both appointees of Mr. Hoover, gave voluminous testimony in favor of the Administration. "We understand," said Senator Reed, "that there were others besides Mr. Spreckels who were ready to furnish adverse testimony, but on the recommendation of Mr. Hoover we gave two prominent members of the Food Administration an opportunity to get their cases on the records."

Regarding Mr. Hoover's failure to appear on Friday, Judge Lindley, the counsel of the Food Administration, is quoted as authorizing for the statement:

DELAY REVEALED IN BUYING WOOL

Members of Council Defense Said to Have Usurped the Power of the Quartermaster-General in Army Equipment

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Washington Bureau

WASHINGTON, D. C.—Evidence given by Quartermaster-General Sharpe today before the Senate Committee on Military Affairs disclosed the fact that certain members of the Council of National Defense have usurped the power of the quartermaster-general and delayed the supply of equipment to the national army. Conspicuous among those named in this connection is Charles Eisenmann, vice-president of the supply division of the Council of National Defense. General Sharpe could give the committee no information regarding the previous business career of Mr. Eisenmann, who, Senator McKellar implied, has virtually assumed the rôle of quartermaster-general of the American Army.

General Sharpe further testified that he agrees with the commanders of cantonments that the men should have all their equipment while in training, but that the general staff have different views on this subject. It appears that the quartermaster-general has had in reality very little authority above the making of recommendations which had to be passed on by other authorities, generally to be disregarded. The committee believes that much of the delay in supplying the army was due to this conflict of authority.

General Sharpe said it took him from April 3 to Aug. 1 even to arrange for wool purchases. No considerable quantity of wool was bought until Sept. 1. Here is General Sharpe's record of the transactions:

April 3, received a letter from the Boston wool trading association offering all wool controlled by it at prevailing prices. (General Sharpe made no effort to learn how much wool was involved.) He referred the matter to Secretary Baker, who in turn referred it to the munitions board.

June 6, General Sharpe asked if funds were available for wool purchase and the same month got authority to go ahead.

July 15 he discussed with the National Defense Council the advisability of purchasing wool from the Boston concern.

Aug. 1 he established a wool buying office in Boston and bought some wool. Sept. 1 he began buying in quantities.

Senator Weeks declared the Government's failure to take advantage of the Boston offer immediately cost the Government \$150,000,000. He asked General Sharpe why the delay in purchase occurred.

"Well, the council did not call my attention to the need for wool buying until June 1," said General Sharpe. "The council was warned of the rise in the wool price, and thought the Government ought to get control of the wool supply."

General Sharpe admitted he had heard "indefinite reports" early in the year of a wool shortage. That led to a conference "sometime in June" attended by war, navy and commerce department representatives.

General Sharpe admitted that acceptance of the Boston wool men's offer would have been "very advantageous." "But we didn't know we had the right to purchase them," he added.

"When you finally did buy wool, you paid 100 per cent more than the market price on April 2, the price at which the Boston offer was made, didn't you?" asked Senator Chamberlain.

"I don't know," replied General Sharpe.

Senator Weeks asked why contractors who had been given orders by April 12 for clothes for 1,000,000 men were not required to buy their own wool. General Sharpe said he did not know whether contracts specified that the manufacturers or the Government should furnish the wool.

Camp Conditions

Disclosures Made by Major-Generals Wright and Greble

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Washington Bureau

WASHINGTON, D. C.—The commanders of two national guard cantonments, Maj.-Gen. William Wright of Camp Doniphan, Ft. Sill, Okla., and Maj.-Gen. Edwin Greble of Camp Bowie, Ft. Worth, Texas, gave testimony on Friday before the Senate Committee on Military Affairs that something has been radically wrong with the working of the War Department. The state of affairs revealed on Friday by the two major-generals will, it is believed, reflect little credit on the medical branch of the American army. Neglect of the most elementary rules of cleanliness and the failure of the Quartermasters' Department to supply suitable clothing has, on the testimony of two generals, produced a condition in the cantonments under their command as bad, if not worse than any experience of the Spanish War.

As remarked by more than one senator, there must be something radically wrong with the methods and conditions if, in a camp of 25,000 young men 16 perish in one day. The senators listened with astonishment as first General Wright and then General Greble told in plain language the results which inefficient management and bureaucratic bungling are working in the youth of the nation entrusted to the War Department's care. Friday's disclosures, it was officially stated, will cause the investigation to be carried much further than originally contemplated. Both generals stated that on several occasions before trouble

began they had wired to Washington, pointing out the results that might ensue from insufficient clothing and inadequate camp arrangements.

General Greble testified that at Camp Bowie 12 men were by regulations of the War Department crowded into tents intended to accommodate only eight, and that appeals to Quartermaster-General Sharpe for additional tents did not bring anything like speedy relief. The testimony further brought out that neither camp was supplied with winter overcoats until the middle of this month; that regulations made to the quartermaster-general were commonly hung up for days in the tangible of the department red tape and that the stereotyped answer to such requests for speedy action was that outfitting the overseas force had depleted the available stock of clothing.

Speaking of the shortage of equipment at Ft. Sill, General Wright gave the following figures: 188 automatic rifles, 224 heavy machine guns, 56 field guns, 33 ammunition wagons, 5114 rifles, 10,920 automatic pistols, 9816 bayonets, 16,000 scabbards, 16,000 haversacks.

"How much equipment should you have for practice?" asked Senator Chamberlain.

"We should have all," replied General Wright.

"What assurance have you for getting that equipment?" the same Senator asked.

"None, till we get on the other side," replied the general.

Tauscher's Acquittal

Crozier Letter Handicapped Prosecution, Says Mr. Marshall

NEW YORK, N. Y.—General Crozier's intervention was responsible for the acquittal of Capt. Hans Tauscher on charges that he plotted to blow up the Welland Canal, according to the opinion expressed by H. Snowden Marshall, who was United States District Attorney for the southern district of New York at the time.

Mr. Marshall said that the Crozier letter regarding Tauscher was written at a time when counsel for Tauscher were trying to induce the Government to accept a plea of guilty on behalf of their client, the only condition they named being that he should be fined the maximum if the law permitted it. Otherwise he should go to the penitentiary.

One of the arguments advanced by Tauscher's counsel, Mr. Marshall said, was that Tauscher was a close friend of General Crozier, chief of ordnance of the United States Army. Mr. Marshall declined to accept a plea of guilty on the condition named, because he felt that a crime in which innocent civilians would be slain was not one to be punished by fine alone. The result was General Crozier's letter to the judge who presided in the case.

Two subordinates of General Crozier also intervened in Tauscher's behalf. Mr. Marshall said, without the knowledge of the Attorney-General of the United States, and Tauscher was acquitted.

Captain Tauscher, besides being the Krupp agent in America, was chief assistant to Capt. Franz von Papen, military attaché on the staff of Ambassador von Bernstorff.

"Upon the trial of the case, General Crozier not only sent a letter to the judge, which handicapped the prosecution, but officers of his staff were also sent to testify in behalf of this German," said Mr. Marshall. "I was advised by the Attorney-General of the United States that General Crozier never gave any intimation to the Department of Justice regarding his efforts to intervene in opposition to a prosecution in which the country's interests were involved.

"The jury acquitted Tauscher, as all the world knows. The reason for it, as well as I could make out at the time, was partly due to the fact that General Crozier's branch of the military establishment of the United States had taken a strong hand in his favor."

SENTRIES MUST KNOW ENGLISH

INDIANAPOLIS, Ind.—A dispatch from Kattiesburg, Miss., to the Indianapolis News, says an official order

signed by Brig.-Gen. Roger D. Williams, commanding the Indiana troops, prohibits all commanders from placing

on duty as sentries any soldier who cannot speak and understand the English language.

Importance of Solving to Shipping Program Emphasized

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Washington Bureau

WASHINGTON, D. C.—The chamber of commerce of the United States, in a resolution made public today,

LAWS PROPOSED TO AID SHIP PROGRAM

At Inquiry Before Senate Commerce Committee Witnesses Say Congress Could Help Expedite Building by Legislation

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Washington Bureau

WASHINGTON, D. C.—From testimony to the Senate commerce committee by representatives of the United States shipping board and of the emergency fleet corporation, it is indicated that Congress can do its share in expediting the ship construction program by enacting legislation granting broader powers to the board and the fleet corporation. Some of the recommendations made to the commerce committee relative to additional legislation are:

First: Legislation granting authority to requisition additional street car and steam car service on routes leading from shipyards to centers of population;

Second: Legislation granting authority to requisition additional street car and steam car service on routes leading from shipyards to centers of population;

Third: Legislation establishing a war zone around every shipyard in the country.

Fourth: Appropriations for various housing projects which the fleet corporation has projected.

Continuing his testimony on Friday before the Senate Committee on Commerce, Francis T. Bowles, in charge of the steel ship construction branch of the Emergency Fleet Corporation, reiterated his belief that the energies of the Government's shipbuilding agencies should be concentrated largely on one the construction of steel vessels, and that wooden ships should be built on the basis of a much smaller program than has already been begun. Mr. Bowles was asked by Chairman Fletcher, conducting the inquiry, if he meant to give the country the impression that the wooden shipbuilding program was a complete failure, as was indicated by press reports of his testimony given on Thursday, to which Mr. Bowles replied that it was not his desire to brand the program as an utter failure, although, he said, too many contracts had been let for wooden vessels in localities where the lack of sufficient lumber prevented their being carried out. Mr. Bowles then entered upon a lengthy statement, supposed to be a modification of the one made by him on Thursday, but in reality a more severe criticism of the wooden ship program than he has yet made since his first appearance before the committee.

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At one point of the inquiry Mr. Bowles, in answer to a question, made the somewhat surprising reply: "No shipping program has ever been adopted." This ambiguous statement elicited no inquiries from any member of the investigating committee, in spite of the fact that the way was paved for many outside conclusions of dubious nature to be drawn.

Housing Relief Asked

Importance of Solving to Shipping Program Emphasized

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Washington Bureau

WASHINGTON, D. C.—The chamber of commerce of the United States, in a resolution made public today,

urges government heads to take prompt and perhaps unprecedented action in the relief of the housing situation at shipyards. It is as follows:

"The country generally recognizes that the building of ships is the most vital necessity at the present moment in the prosecution of the war, and while the program is being prosecuted vigorously, it is generally known that more labor could be employed in building ships if it were available. The labor of the country is sufficient for this purpose, but cannot be concentrated and retained at vital points because of the lack of proper housing. Thus, housing is of the utmost importance in the successful prosecution of the whole war program."

BOARD OF OFFICERS TO VISIT BOSTON

Announcement was made today at northeastern headquarters that a board of officers will visit Boston on Aug. 8, 1918, to pass upon applications for lieutenants' commissions in motor mechanized regiments of the signal corps, and ultimately destined for service overseas. The board will probably be in session for several days.

There is urgent need of at least 2000 sweaters for men in coast artillery service in the Boston Harbor forts, and Capt. J. J. O'Hare at northeastern headquarters will gladly receive any contributions of clothing, such as muffers, helmets, and wristers.

Several enlists in the newly created United States guards are being made daily at the various recruiting stations, and the quartermaster department has assembled at Springfield, Boston, and Portland, Me., all the equipment necessary but overcoats, and these will be issued shortly.

No More Calls Until Feb. 15

Mr. Roger Wolcott, has notified members of the district and local exemption boards that there will be no more formal calls for deferred quotas until Feb. 15, 1918. This means that the final 15 per cent of the first 100 per cent quota already certified will have six weeks at home before being called into service.

Camp Community Service

That the various district organizations engaged in welfare work among enlisted men may become unified, the Boston committee on training camp activities has changed its name to the Boston War Camp Community Service, with Charles Jackson, former treasurer, heading the executive committee, and Henry Griffiths as treasurer.

HOTEL GREETERS MEET

SPRINGFIELD, Mass.—A dinner at Hotel Worthy tonight, at which persons familiar with the hotel business will speak, is to conclude the two-day convention of the New England Hotel Greeters' Association. Business meetings were held this morning and this afternoon at Hotel Kimball, with nearly 150 members in attendance. The chief event Friday was an "educational meeting" in the afternoon, at which R. H. Newcomb and Charles T. Shean spoke.

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DENMARK SAID TO FAVOR THE ALLIES

United States Minister Declares Country Is Bearing Brunt of Economic Situation Imposed by War Without Complaint

AN ATLANTIC PORT—Dr. Maurice Egan, the United States Minister to Denmark, on his arrival here on a Danish steamship en route to Washington, denied that his intended visit to Washington concerned overtures which Denmark might make for the lifting of the American embargo imposed by the United States on food-stuffs and other supplies to European neutrals.

"Sentiment throughout Denmark is unquestionably on the side of the Allies, and she is bearing the brunt of the economic situation imposed by the war without complaint," said Dr. Egan. "I have come home," he said, "partly that I might get into more intimate touch with affairs and conditions in the United States. I have come for information."

He characterized as "quite premature" socialistic peace movements which have been manifesting themselves sporadically among Scandinavian countries. "They cannot be taken seriously," he said, adding that it was his belief that many of them were of German inspiration.

Describing economic conditions in Denmark Dr. Egan said that coal, where available at all, is selling at \$100 a ton; that all residents have been issued bread and sugar cards; and that some commodities are not to be had at any price.

"One-half pound of butter is distributed to each person weekly," said Dr. Egan.

Peat has been substituted for coal in large part. Each person may have one-half pound of pork every two weeks. Turkeys sell for 80 cents a pound. Street car service has been greatly curtailed and street lighting discontinued altogether because of the shortage of coal."

The minister said, it was not unlikely that the "crush" of the economic situation would eventually compel some of the neutral countries to accept, though unwillingly, certain necessities from Germany.

PEACE CONFERENCES IN SWITZERLAND

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
BERNE, Switzerland—Once again the conference planned to be held in Berne for the discussion of peace problems has been postponed, owing to the refusal of passports to the subjects of entente countries. Instead, preliminary discussion took place between the neutral, German and Austro-Hungarian delegates, and as entente governments will not allow their subjects to confer with those of enemy countries, it was decided to hold the congress in a different form. A first conference will therefore be held in Geneva between delegates from entente and neutral countries, and this is to be followed by another

In Berne between delegates from the Central Empires and neutral countries. Le Démocrate remarks that it is becoming more evident every day that the Central Empires will make enormous efforts to promote the congress, and states that the German delegates will include Herr Dernburg, the former colonial secretary; Herr Neumann, the Reichstag deputy and author of "Mitteleuropa"; Herr Rathenau of the Allgemeine Elektricitäts Gesellschaft; and Professor Förster of Munich.

Meanwhile, some information is available as to what took place at the preliminary discussions, and the views expressed privately by various delegates. Herr Erzberger, for instance, who discussed the peace movement in the Reichstag with the neutral delegates, is stated to have said that the Reichstag majority believed in the possibility of an arrangement based on the exchange of occupied Russian and Italian territory against the German colonies, and mutual free-commercial intercourse. He also admitted, it is stated, the necessity for the evacuation of Belgium, but argued that the formula "No indemnities" precluded the payment of compensation to that country. For the rest, Herr Bernstein, of the German Socialist Minority, is reported to have expressed, in private conversation, the view that, despite the show of democracy now being made in Germany, there is no hope of the German people taking their destiny into their own hands. They are not, he said, the stuff that revolutionists are made of, but he thought, on the other hand, that some reserves must be made as to the possibility of a revolution in Austria. Meanwhile M. Jassy, a Hungarian delegate, expressed, likewise in private, the opinion that the Austrian people's powers of resistance were rapidly becoming exhausted.

Herr Heine, the German Majority Socialist, declared that the real issue of the war was not the widening of territorial boundaries, but the possession of economic markets and of clientele after the war. He maintained that nevertheless no German will consent to yield an inch of German soil either in Alsace or elsewhere, but added that Pan-German dreams of keeping territorial conquests should be ascribed to the same criminal and mad ambition as caused the war. Herr Bernstein's comment upon this was that the German people as a whole would never understand it unless the German armies were defeated.

SINGLE FINANCIAL FRONT IS URGED

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
MILAN, Italy—The advantages which would accrue to the Allies from the application of the plan of the single front to financial as well as to military matters is urged in the Corriere della Sera by Signor Luzzatti, the well-known politician and former Premier. Things move slowly, he says, when it is a case of remedying evils shared in common, and events on the financial front afford another proof of this. He had himself warmly advocated the advantages of the single financial front in a speech made in Paris in April, 1916, and every one had said that some decided

step must be taken in the matter without delay. It was, he says, however, easier to come to an understanding in the matter of ideals and of military concerns than in regard to finance. He goes on to point out the advantages of the arrangement he advocates and the disadvantages which arise from the present arrangement, and declares that an Italian, living in Paris, had told him of the machinations of certain unscrupulous French and Italian speculators with regard to the Franco-Italian exchange.

Various plans are possible, he says, and he states that he himself has put one forward; others might be formed on different lines but with similar intentions. If a committee were to be set up in Paris, London, or Rome, representing the three governments, to make arrangements concerning loans, exchange and circulation, the knowledge of this would alone be enough to rid the alliance of dishonest speculation. Such a committee would be well received by the United States, who would take part in the plan and who, in their turn, would attract the Latin Americans.

He recalls that at the beginning of 1914, before the war, the proposal by the International Institute of Agriculture to set up a single freightage charge on the great ocean transports for the principal commodities was considered Utopian. Why, asks Signor Luzzatti, if the reasons he advances for the adoption of the single financial front seem clear and just should there be any further delay in translating it into reality? The distinguished members of the allied parliaments, who are to meet in Rome or Paris, would recognize the justice of them.

The unity of the financial front would give the most visible expression to the political and military alliance and would be the strongest guarantee of its future duration. Signor Luzzatti ends by warning the governments against a too tardy adoption of the project.

FAIR TO BE ENLARGED

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
SHREVEPORT, La.—Plans for the enlargement and improvement of the Louisiana State Fair for 1918 involve the expenditure of \$50,000 for the new agricultural building, \$25,000 of which was appropriated by the last session of the State Legislature on condition that Caddo Parish furnish a similar amount.

NEGRO CONFERENCE WEIGHS PROBLEMS

Race Prejudice and Segregation Discussed—Well-Known Speakers to Address Sunday's Session—Extension Planned

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Eastern Bureau

NEW YORK, N. Y.—The midwinter or seventh annual conference of the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People held its first session in this city on Thursday, when the national officers made their reports, and lynchings and mob violence were discussed. Other subjects which will be taken up at the conference will be public school conditions in the South; how to make the "grandfather clause" decision effective; how to better or abolish the "Jim Crow Car" conditions, and discrimination in public places in the North.

Other subjects to be discussed are migration and its effects in the North and South; colored men in the Young Men's Christian Association; cooperative business and methods of association organization and propaganda. At the Sunday meeting of the conference, which is expected to be one of the most important, the following will speak: Col. Charles Young, U. S. A.; Miss Julia Lathrop, head of the United States Children's Bureau, Washington; Miss Nannie H. Burroughs, president of the National Training School for Women and Girls, and W. Ashbie Hawkins, pioneer in the fight against segregation.

The purpose of the conference is to hold a discussion among the delegates of the branch associations throughout the country of the aims of the association and an exchange of ideas and plans for its future activities. The conference also seeks to gain more publicity throughout the country, bringing the general public's attention to the work of the association and the aims for which it stands.

In a review of what the association has accomplished within the last year, the fact is emphasized that 15 new organizations have been established in the South; how to make the "grandfather clause" decision effective; how to better or abolish the "Jim Crow Car" conditions, and discrimination in public places in the North.

in southern cities. Other results obtained through the efforts of the association during the year have been the establishment of an officers' training camp at Des Moines, Ia., as a result of which there are 678 young Negro officers commissioned in the United States Army. What is termed as the greatest achievement of the association is the "victory" in the United States Supreme Court in the Louisville segregation case.

The association has investigated the Memphis lynching, the East St. Louis riots, the Houston affair, and the Dyerburg (Tenn.) lynching. The association has also aided the victims of the East St. Louis riots, and defended the Negro men accused of rioting in East St. Louis; Dr. LeRoy Bundy, who was accused of inciting the colored people to riot in East St. Louis, and many individuals in obtaining their rights as American citizens, especially in cases of discrimination in the Civil Service.

NORWAY AND ITALY

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

ROME, Italy—The newly arrived Norwegian Minister, Signor Schnell, in the course of an interview on the subject of the internal condition of his country and its relations with Italy, stated that he was extremely pleased to be in Italy, a country he had previously known and visited. The questions of food and of fuel were, he said, most pressing in his own country, the price of such things were enormously high and, in com-

parison, living in Italy seemed cheap to him. As far as her foreign policy was concerned, Norway was bent on preserving her neutrality in company with Sweden and Denmark, and the conference between the three Scandinavian sovereigns had had no other object. He regretted, he continued, that there was not more intercourse between Norway and Italy and he would, he declared, be happy if his efforts should lead to closer commercial and intellectual relations between the two countries.

NORTH DAKOTA MINES MORE LIGNITE

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Western Bureau

FARGO, N. D.—Lignite coal, which underlies western North Dakota lands in almost limitless quantities, is coming into its own as a result of the fuel shortage in the Northwest. More lignite is being mined this year than ever before in the history of the industry in North Dakota.

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THE GENESIS OF VAGRANCY

California Judge Arraigns the Liquor Traffic — Aims of Juvenile Court Are Outlined

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
LOS ANGELES, Cal.—Speaking on "The Genesis of Vagrancy," recently, before a convention of probation officers of Southern California at Santa Barbara, W. H. Thomas, judge of the Superior Court of Santa Ana, Cal., declared that the route to delinquency and vagrancy is usually as follows: "First, disobedience to parents; second, late hours; third, bad company; fourth, questionable motion-picture shows; fifth, cigarettes; sixth, billiard and pool halls; seventh, intoxicating liquor."

Quoting Lord Chief Justice Alverstone, who said at the International Congress on Alcoholism that "after 40 years at the bar and 10 years as a judge, I have no hesitancy in saying that 90 per cent of the crime is caused by strong drink," Judge Thomas added, "And he was right. And I say to you that this traffic is the genesis of vagrancy."

"The best way to preserve the home," said Judge Thomas, "is to return to the chief cause of its disruption—intemperance. We have been using our little mops to wipe up the water on the floor while the faucet has been running at full force. In the name of the juveniles of this nation, let us turn off the faucet and we will not need the mop."

"It is not true today that too many of us are neglecting our homes and our children for the club, the literary society and the lodge? In itself, the club, the literary society or the lodge is all right. When we neglect, however, our homes and children to attend these, it is not the fault of either, but it is our own fault. The web of the nation is spun at home. Sometimes when I have had some unfortunate juveniles in court, I have regretted that the law did not permit the bringing into court of the parents, rather than the little ones."

The Juvenile Court should, in my opinion, rest upon the foundation so well stated by Professor Montgomery: "First, that a child is the most valuable asset in the world—Christ declared, 'It is not the will of your Father which is in Heaven that one of these little ones should perish.' Second, that it is not the duty of the State to administer to the child a punishment proportioned to the magnitude of the offense committed, but rather to seek to discover the causes which induced the child to commit the wrongful act and to endeavor to remove such influences and to direct his footsteps into paths which will lead to upright living and worthy citizenship."

The proceedings of the Juvenile Court should be the very antithesis to those in vogue at the present time in the police courts throughout the country. The attitude of the judge should be to awaken in the juvenile a sense of the wrong committed, to enlighten him as to the attitude of society toward a criminal, and to indicate a better way of living."

SHIPBUILDERS CALL ON BRITISH PREMIER

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
LONDON, England—A representative delegation of employers and workmen engaged in shipbuilding was received by the Prime Minister recently, when they placed before him their joint proposals as to the best means for securing the greatest possible output of new ships. The delegation was introduced by Mr. A. Wilkie, M. P., of the Ship Constructors and Shipwrights Association, and the joint proposals were put forward by Sir George Carter, representing the employers, and by Mr. J. Barker of the Bollermakers Society, representing the trade unions.

The Prime Minister in the course of his reply said: "This is quite a unique delegation, and may well mark a very important step forward in the industrial relations of this country. It is a delegation of the leading employers and of the workmen's leaders to press upon the Government certain considerations which involve joint action between employers and workmen. That, in itself, is an event of very considerable significance. It is one of the most encouraging features in the prosecution of the war, because, without a good understanding between the employers and the workmen, the prosecution of the war becomes very difficult. It is a matter for considerable gratification that a desire should be expressed by employers and workmen for the setting up of some body representative of both, which will be an efficient instrument in the settling of all difficulties and disputes. Naturally you do not want to bring these up to government departments, if you can settle them amongst yourselves, for the simple reason that a settlement made by the workmen and the employers is in itself a settlement

which indicates a more perfect good will and satisfaction.

"I hope this is the beginning of very big things in the way of getting better, more complete, and more permanent understanding between the employers and the workmen in the vital industries of the country, because without that understanding there is nothing but trouble, distraction, and loss of production. That we cannot afford. We are fighting for our lives. We have terrible struggles on land before us, but if we are secure on the seas, we have 'got them'; they cannot escape us. We have got them in a deadly grip, and knowing the character of the people of this country as I do, they do not let go, once they have started. That is their historical character, and the German knows it. He is aware that our grip is a deadly one, once we begin, and he is trying to loosen it. He is attempting to get us at what he considers is the most vulnerable point, namely our communications on the seas. He will not succeed, but it depends very largely on your employers and you leaders of the men, and you can only get the best results by good will and cooperation and by throwing the whole of your energy and strength into the task.

"Some listener in contradictory mood might say of the singing: 'A very good presentation, indeed, of the 'Idomeneo' and 'Figaro' arias, historically considered; but give me a dramatic interpretation of these old-school pieces; modernize your Mozart a trifle, please, if you want my applause.' Another might say of the playing: 'A vivid conception of the tragic purpose of Brahms in the overture; but what need of that rough scraping of fiddles to make the purpose understood? A poignant reading of the 'Swan of Tuonela,' but did you ever hear the light, lyric tone of the Philadelphia orchestra's violins in a Sibelius tone-poem?' An incredibly clear statement of Tchaikovsky's themes and developments, but where has gone the vivacity that the Boston Symphony Orchestra used to show in the scherzo of the plucked strings?"

And so objections might be added and added, according to the theory of interpretation which each person happened to hold; and yet nobody could deny that the artists on Friday afternoon were all clear as to what they meant to do, and that they carried out their intentions perfectly. The air from "Idomeneo," which Mme. Melba sang, is essentially the same thing in melodic outline as an air in a later and more famous opera of Mozart, and it explains the facility with which the composer is said in the histories to have worked. It may be understood how he easily tossed off the scene of Donna Anna, "Or sal chi l'onore," in "Don Giovanni," between turns in a game of skittles, seeing he had but to paraphrase his old aria in "Idomeneo."

This air and the more familiar song of Cherubino in "The Marriage of Figaro" were delightfully given by the distinguished soprano. Tone was beautiful, phrasing exquisite. And the piece with which she returned to the platform, the air by Debussy, was no less remarkably executed.

Music Notes

In Symphony Hall on Sunday evening, a concert will be given under the auspices of the conference board of Jewish women's organizations. Selections will be presented by Mme. Cara Sabin, contralto; George Copeland, pianist; Ignace Nowicki, violinist; Alfred Denghausen, baritone; the Boston Philharmonic Trio and the Commonwealth Pier band. The program will include an exhibition of war pictures.

On the program of the concerts of the Boston Symphony Orchestra for Jan. 4 and 5 are the Schumann overture, "Genoveva"; the Dohnanyi concerto for violin; and the Handel concerto grosso in D minor, No. 10, op. 6; the Ropartz symphony in C major, No. 4; and the Ravel "Daphnis and Cloe" orchestral fragments (second performance of the season).

Mme. Ethel Frank, soprano, is to give a recital at Steinert Hall on Tuesday evening, Jan. 15.

On Thursday afternoon, Jan. 17, Miss Gladys A. Berry will give a violoncello recital at Steinert Hall. Helen Tiffany will play the accompaniments.

Miss Marjorie Church, pianist, will give a recital at Steinert Hall on Tuesday evening, Jan. 29.

William E. Zeuch will give his thirteenth organ recital at the South Congregational Society (Dr. Hale's church), corner of Exeter and New-

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RELEEN ALLEN HUNT.....Group of Songs
Jan. 28th.....ADELE HOES.....Single Man.....Davies
Feb. 4th.....ELIZABETH P. RICE.....The Two Virtues.....Sutro
Feb. 11th.....HORTENSE CREED.....Armageddon.....Phillips
Feb. 18th.....LELAND POWERS.....Cyrano de Bergerac.....Rostand

Course Tickets \$2.50 (including war tax). Single Ticket 50c. May be obtained by making application to Leland Powers School, Fenway, cor. Tettlow St., Boston, Mass.

THE PROCEEDS TO BE DEVOTED TO WAR RELIEF WORK

MUSIC

Mme. Melba With Orchestra

In Symphony Hall on Friday afternoon, Mme. Nellie Melba, soprano, appeared as soloist with the Boston Symphony Orchestra, taking part in the tenth program of the season. She presented the aria, "Zeffirelli lusingheri," from Mozart's "Idomeneo," the aria "Voi che sapete," from Mozart's "Marriage of Figaro," and the air of "Lia" from Debussy's "L'enfant prodige." The orchestral numbers of the program were the Brahms "Trag" overture, the Sibelius "Swan of Tuonela" and the Tchaikowsky fourth symphony, in F minor.

The performance was unusually interesting, because of elegant exemplifications of vocal style given by the soloist, and because of brilliant studies in orchestral expression given by the players. Seldom does musical endeavor of the larger sort so completely make its point as on this occasion. From the platform side of the question, at least, the day was a success.

Some listener in contradictory mood might say of the singing: "A very good presentation, indeed, of the 'Idomeneo' and 'Figaro' arias, historically considered; but give me a dramatic interpretation of these old-school pieces; modernize your Mozart a trifle, please, if you want my applause."

Another might say of the playing: "A vivid conception of the tragic purpose of Brahms in the overture; but what need of that rough scraping of fiddles to make the purpose understood? A poignant reading of the 'Swan of Tuonela,' but did you ever hear the light, lyric tone of the Philadelphia orchestra's violins in a Sibelius tone-poem?"

An incredibly clear statement of Tchaikovsky's themes and developments, but where has gone the vivacity that the Boston Symphony Orchestra used to show in the scherzo of the plucked strings?"

And so objections might be added and added, according to the theory of interpretation which each person happened to hold; and yet nobody could deny that the artists on Friday afternoon were all clear as to what they meant to do, and that they carried out their intentions perfectly.

The air from "Idomeneo," which Mme. Melba sang, is essentially the same thing in melodic outline as an air in a later and more famous opera of Mozart, and it explains the facility with which the composer is said in the histories to have worked.

It may be understood how he easily tossed off the scene of Donna Anna, "Or sal chi l'onore," in "Don Giovanni," between turns in a game of skittles, seeing he had but to paraphrase his old aria in "Idomeneo."

This air and the more familiar song of Cherubino in "The Marriage of Figaro" were delightfully given by the distinguished soprano. Tone was beautiful, phrasing exquisite. And the piece with which she returned to the platform, the air by Debussy, was no less remarkably executed.

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WYOMING GOVERNOR INDICTS SALOONS

Calls Upon the Mayors of All Towns and Cities to Minimize, as Far as Possible, Their Damaging Influence in War Time

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Western Bureau

CHEYENNE, Wyo.—After having appealed to the mayors of all Wyoming towns which are division terminals for the Union Pacific Railroad to enact ordinances compelling saloons to close their doors at 9 o'clock in the evening and not open until 7 o'clock in the morning, Gov. Frank L. Houx has addressed similar letters to the mayors of all the other towns and cities in Wyoming. His last letters have been broad appeals for the closer regulation of the saloons, on the ground that the all-night saloons are impairing efficiency of men who are needed for the successful prosecution of the war.

William M. Jeffers, general manager and vice-president of the Union Pacific Railroad, took the first step in the movement in Wyoming to bring about closer regulation of Wyoming saloons. He recently appealed in person to Governor Houx that he bring his influence to bear to reduce the hours in which saloons may be permitted to sell liquor, stating that the all-night saloons at all Wyoming terminals were responsible for reducing the efficiency of Union Pacific employees, thereby causing delays in transporting through shipments of fuel and food supplies greatly needed by our allies. He also protested against disorderly houses which still exist in a few Wyoming cities, despite strict legislation that has been designed to close them.

Governor Houx, in his first letter to the mayors of towns contributing to the Union Pacific, appealed for regulation of the saloons and incidentally directed prosecuting attorneys to close the disorderly houses. In his second letter, to the mayor of every city in the State, Governor Houx declares that failure to regulate the saloons is "moral treason," and adds that it is "giving aid and comfort to the enemy." He said in part:

"Small as is the percentage of railroad employees whose usefulness is impaired at a period when the nation has need of the limit of efficiency of every citizen, and small as may be the percentage of the employees in any other industry whose usefulness is similarly impaired, yet in the aggregate the number of these men is great and the damage to the interests of the nation which is resulting from the impairment of their efficiency is appalling. So serious is the situation, in fact, that to permit its continuance without effort of improvement amounts virtually to moral treason, to giving aid and comfort to the enemy with whom the nation is at war."

"Therefore, as executive head of the government of the State of Wyoming, I am addressing you, as executive head of the municipal corporation, of which you are an officer, to call your attention to the necessity of restriction of the liquor traffic and the suppression of immorality in your community, and to appeal to you, and to the council of your town, as a patriotic duty at once to take the steps required to compel saloons to observe reasonable hours, and to prevent the continuance in your community of houses operating in defiance of the prohibitory state statute."

The interests of the nation immeasurably could be furthered by the complete elimination of the liquor traffic, and I will say frankly that were it within my authority as chief executive of the State to do so, I would see to it that Wyoming at once more thoroughly did its bit by abolishing saloons within its boundaries."

Campaign Is Subtle

Brewers Succeed in Breaking Down Advertising Policies

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Eastern Bureau

NEW YORK, N. Y.—The advertising campaign now being conducted in the newspapers by the United States Brewers Association in defense of beer "as a temperance beverage" holds an interest which is not confined entirely to the statements it is putting forth, but which also, in some instances, takes on particular significance with reference to the advertising policy of the newspapers.

The question is asked whether a newspaper that bars what may be called ordinary liquor advertising, and which professes as well to print nothing but the truth, alike in news, editorials and advertisements, can justify its action in opening its columns to the present appeals of the brewers.

This question applies to one of the newspapers in this city, whose critics have asked whether its motto of truth in advertising is not disregarded by its provision of space for such statements as "after a hundred years of experience we find public opinion in this country tending to the theory that beer is essentially a true temperance beverage."

The newspaper's defense is that there is a distinction between liquor advertising and the copy given out by the brewer. The following bulletin of the Postoffice Department is cited: "Advertisements, circulars, and other matter which are in the nature of a propaganda merely, which purport to set forth the advantages of liquor generally, or the advantages of the licensing rather than the prohibition of the sale thereof, or which do not mention any particular brand of in-

MR. DINGLEY SAYS HE HAD AUTHORITY

Former Boston Representative of American Defense Society Issues a Statement

Edward N. Dingley, whose work as representative in Boston of the American Defense Society has caused Henry Endicott, as chairman of the Massachusetts Committee on Public Safety, to issue a bulletin disapproving the society, yesterday made a newspaper statement in defense of his conduct. He says, in substance, that he acted "with authority and specific encouragement" from the headquarters of the society, in New York City.

Concerning his dismissal by officers of the American Defense Society, Mr. Dingley says: "I was given the burden to become the agent of the brewers in going into families to persuade the wives and children that beer is a temperance beverage, but that the paper would not permit an individual brewery, for instance, to advertise its own wares.

This, say the critics, constitutes a distinction without a difference. By the same token, it is said, the paper would sell a page of space to distillers to advocate the advantages of whiskey, gin and rum as beverages, and quote distinguished authorities to support their propaganda, but would refuse to permit individual brands to be advertised. It is held that both are propaganda, and that of the two the nonpersonal form is the more vicious.

Mr. Dingley's connection with the society began, he says, through Cleveland Moffett, a classmate, who has

been one of the active workers for the society. H. D. Craig, secretary of the society, is said by Mr. Dingley to have asked him to form the proposed Boston branch. About the solicitation of members charged each \$1 for a membership fee and a button, Mr. Dingley says:

"Our plan of work in Boston was just as it is in New York. Members joining are given a membership card. The payment of any money is optional. A certificate is given, also a button. I worked under instructions from New York and all membership certificates and buttons and stationery were sent from New York. I worked all the time under written authority and followed the plan laid out for me. I regret that some things were done by a young man without my knowledge or authority, and I suffered therefrom. Later the young man resigned. When I supposed that all was fixed up and we could go ahead to complete the organization we were notified in person that all work must stop."

LOYALISTS TO ORGANIZE

INDIANAPOLIS, Ind.—A dispatch from Richmond to The Indianapolis News, says that a secret committee of 100 has been organized there by patriotic citizens to stamp out sedition and pro-German sympathizers.

STUDY OF FOREIGN LANGUAGES CUT

Outgoing Board of Education in New York City Drops All From the Elementary Courses

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Eastern Bureau

NEW YORK, N. Y.—Dropping the study of modern foreign languages from the elementary public schools, to take effect after Feb. 1, was one of the last pieces of business transacted by the outgoing Board of Education, which will be superseded by the new board of seven members, appointed by the new Mayor, John F. Hylan, on Jan. 2.

Study of these languages, including German, was retained in the intermediate schools and in intermediate departments, in the seventh, eighth and ninth years, and there was no move to eliminate any foreign language from the high schools.

The board raised the salaries of the lowest paid teachers from \$720 for the first three years of service to \$800. The nomination of a man as a district superintendent was disapproved on

the ground that a woman should be appointed at this time. Katherine Meekan, a public school teacher, was granted a year's leave of absence without pay for the purpose of enlisting as a yeoman in the United States Navy.

In view of the urgent necessity for the training of skilled workmen in short unit courses in the vocational schools, the board decided that it is essential to the progress of shipbuilding, munition making and other government work that the teachers in the vocational schools who are subject to military draft be assigned, if they are drafted, to the performance of their present duties until more urgent necessity arises for their services in other ways.

WAR SAVING BY STUDENTS

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Southern Bureau

RALEIGH, N. C.—Every one of the 650 undergraduates of the University of North Carolina have agreed to purchase a war saving stamp certificate, and to save through it during the coming year all money that would otherwise be spent on non-necessaries. Each also pledged to try to persuade at least 10 others to invest in thrift cards.

MR. LA FOLLETTE ASKED TO QUIT

Clark County Supervisors Join in Wisconsin Demand for the Senator's Resignation

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Western Bureau

NEILLSVILLE, Wis.—Among the signs attracting attention in Wisconsin of old friends and political lieutenants of Senator La Follette coming to the parting of the ways with him because of his war attitude, the action of the County Board of Supervisors of Clark County, calling on Senator La Follette to resign, has caused some comment. The resolution was presented to the board by Supervisor F. W. Draper. Since 1900 and up to the time war was declared, Mr. Draper supported Senator La Follette and the things he stood for, and in 1910 was elected to the Wisconsin Legislature on the issue of Mr. La Follette's return to the United States Senate.

Supervisor Draper, however, found that he could not conscientiously support Senator La Follette's war policy. The board voted to support the resolution.

B. Altman & Co.

Thirty-fourth Street

FIFTH AVENUE - MADISON AVENUE, NEW YORK

Telephone 7000 Murray Hill

Thirty-fifth Street

THE GREAT NEW YEAR SALES

will commence on Monday, and be continued throughout the month of January.

AN EXTRAORDINARY SALE OF ORIENTAL RUGS

will comprise 5,000 RUGS at substantial concessions from regular prices

Household and Decorative Linens

(Fourth Floor)

Special for the current week are the following:

All-linen Damask Table Cloths
each \$2.75, 3.90, 4.50, 5.00 & 6.00

All-linen Damask Table Napkins,
per dozen \$3.75, 4.50, 5.00, 5.75 & 6.75

All-linen Sheets, hemstitched,
per pair \$7.50, 8.75, 9.50, 10.75, 13.50 & 15.00

All-linen Pillow Cases, hemstitched,
per pair \$2.25, 2.65, 3.00, 3.90 & 4.50

Huckaback Towels, hemmed,
per dozen \$1.90, 2.50, 3.50 & 4.50

Huckaback Towels, hemstitched,
per dozen \$4.00, 5.40, 6.00, 7.50 & 8.50

Turkish Bath Towels, hemmed,
per dozen \$2.75, 3.50, 4.50 & 6.00

Also

Reception Cloths, Tea Cloths, Luncheon Sets, Scarfs, Centerpieces and Doilies, variously ornamented with Maderia or Irish embroidery; or with broderie Anglaise combined with hand-made filet or Venise laces,
all at most attractive prices

Blankets, Bedspreads, Etc.

(Fourth Floor)

The current week's specials comprise:

White Blankets

per pair \$7.00, 8.50 to 12.50

Satin-finish Bedspreads

Hemmed: With scalloped edges:

Size 2 x 2 3/4 yards, each \$3.50 Size 2 x 2 3/4 yards, each \$3.75

Size 2 1/4 x 2 3/4 yards, each 4.00 Size 2 1/4 x 2 3/4 yards, each 4.25

Size 2 1/2 x 2 3/4 yards, each 4.50 Size 2 1/2 x 2 3/4 yards, each 4.75

Crochet Bedspreads

each \$1.45

Comfortables

With figured mull center, bordered with plain mull; reverse side of figured silkline of same color; cotton-filled each \$3.90

With figured mull center; border and reverse side of plain mull; filled with lambs' wool and tufted on both sides each \$6.85

Muslin Sheets and Pillow Cases

With plain hems:

Sheets each 88c., \$1.05, 1.15 to 1.85

Pillow Cases each 24c., 27c. to 42c.

Hemstitched:

Sheets each \$1.75 & 1.95

Pillow Cases each 45c. & 48c.

Unusually Extensive Preparations are now being made for

The Annual Sales of American-made Underwear, Women's Coats, and Dress Silks

BUSINESS, FINANCE AND INVESTMENTS

STOCK MARKET IS ACTIVE AND BROAD

Short Session on New York Exchange Witnesses Heavy Business and Higher Prices—Railroad Issues Again Feature

Stocks in New York in the early part of today's two-hour session were inclined to be strong as a general thing, but before the first 15 minutes of trading had been completed prices eased off somewhat and previous gains were reduced or wiped out in several instances. Union Pacific opened a point higher, but receded %. Studebaker was up more than point at one time, but lost %. Steel common did not move far, but dropped half a point from its best to slightly below yesterday's final figure.

The Rock Island shares were strong, particularly the 7 per cent preferred selling "when issued." Westinghouse, Pittsburgh & West Virginia and Reading were other good gainers.

The New York list was inclined to sag late in the first half hour.

Renewed buying started prices upward again, and before the close good advances were made by all groups of stocks. The market was broad and active, and railroads still leading in point of activity. The Western Pacific stocks were particularly strong. Union Pacific, Reading, St. Paul and Delaware & Hudson were prominent in the trading. Studebaker was a strong feature among the motor issues. After opening up $\frac{1}{4}$ at 45%, it advanced more than 4 points further. Willys-Overland, General Motors, Woolworth and Westinghouse were strong.

New York total sales, 483,500 shares; \$3,964,000 bonds. For the week, 3,627,300 shares; \$27,098,000 bonds.

RAILWAY EARNINGS

CHICAGO, INDIANAPOLIS & LOUISVILLE:

1917 Changes
Third week Dec. \$153,576 \$1,29
From Jan. 1 ... \$8,669,485 1889,873

LOUISVILLE & NASHVILLE

1917 Increase
Third week Dec. \$14,400,880 \$138,995

From Jan. 1 ... 74,280,610 11,211,430

CHICAGO, ST. PAUL, MINNEAPOLIS & OMAHA

November—
Oper. revenue \$1,965,742 *24,195
Net income 183,534 *235,343

From Jan. 1—

Oper. revenue \$19,620,111 568,346
Net income 2,054,908 *1,258,185

MAINE CENTRAL

November—
1917 1916
Gross revenue \$1,130,225 \$1,211,073
Oper. income 155,647 229,769

CHICAGO & RAPID TRANSIT

November—
1917 Increase
Oper. revenue \$3,454,687 *2,920
Net revenue 5,257,893 *306,067

INTERBOROUGH RAPID TRANSIT

November—
1917 Increase
Oper. revenue \$15,191,162 \$1,789,219
Net revenue 1,901,639 218,460

OPER. INCOME

1,554,618 *221,959

Gross income 1,595,682 *236,761

Net income 685,036 *249,224

From July 1—

Oper. revenue \$15,928,087 \$59,155
Net revenue 8,454,000 49,492

Oper. income 6,607,407 1,044,492

Gross income 7,116,974 *1,040,059

Net income 2,765,794 *496,000

NEW YORK & WESTERN

November—
1917 Increase
Oper. revenue \$1,323,982 \$249,746
Oper. income 118,023 *110,331

Net income 48,079 *94,288

From Jan. 1—

Oper. rev. \$8,176,630 \$303,840
Net income 955,468 147,177

BUFFALO, ROCHESTER & PITTSBURGH

November—
1917 Increase
Oper. revenue \$1,323,982 \$249,746
Oper. income 118,023 *110,331

Net income 48,079 *94,288

From Jan. 1—

Oper. revenue \$13,790,563 \$2,055,625
Oper. income 2,491,961 *457,373

Net income 1,666,058 *301,665

CANADIAN NORTHERN

November—
1917 Increase
Gross earnings \$4,000,200 \$237,300

July 1 to Nov. 30—
Gross earnings 754,600 \$437,500

Net earnings 3,269,800 *2,202,500

THIRD AVENUE

November—
1917 Increase
Oper. revenue \$853,699 \$233,510
Oper. income 162,521 227,132

Gross income 175,299 227,454

Deficit 45,355 *226,711

Five months—
Net income 34,981 1,185,028

*Decrease.

WEATHER

Official predictions by the United States Weather Bureau

BOSTON AND VICINITY

Fair and continued cold tonight and Sunday; moderate northerly winds.

For Southern New England: Cloudy and continued cold tonight and Sunday; possibly light snow on southeastern coast.

For Northern New England: Cloudy and continued cold tonight and Sunday.

TEMPERATURES TODAY

8 a.m. 310 a.m. 3

12 noon. 2

IN OTHER CITIES

8 a.m. 10 a.m. 44

Albany 10 New Orleans 44

Buffalo 0 Philadelphia 2

Chicago 2 Pittsburgh 6

Denver 14 Portland, Me. 8

Iowa Moines 18 Portland, Ore. 62

Jacksonville 14 San Francisco 50

Kansas City 8 St. Louis 2

Nantucket 16 Washington, D.C. 6

ALMANAC FOR TODAY

Sun rises 7:13 High water, 11:49 a.m.

Sun sets 4:20 Moon rises 5:31 p.m.

Length of day 9:07 Moon sets 6:31 p.m.

LIGHT VEHICLE LAMPS AT 4:30 P.M.

NEW YORK STOCKS

NEW YORK—Following are the transactions of the New York stock exchange, giving the opening, high, low and last sales to 2:00 p.m.:

	Open	High	Low	Last
Alaska Ju.	2/2	2/2	2/2	32
Alaska Gold.	1/4	1/4	1/4	32
Allis-Chal.	18 1/2	18 1/2	18 1/2	24
Am Ag Chem.	77	76 1/2	76 1/2	76
Am B Sugar.	68	68	68	68
Am Can.	36 1/2	37 1/2	36	36
Am Car Fy.	69 1/2	69 1/2	69 1/2	70
Am Cot Oll.	26 1/2	26 1/2	26 1/2	26
Am Ice Co.	10	10	10	10
Am Int Corp.	55	55	55	55
Am Linseed.	25 1/2	25 1/2	25 1/2	26
Am Loco.	55	55	54 1/2	55
Am Smei.	75 1/2	75 1/2	75 1/2	75
Am Smelt pf.	101 1/2	101 1/2	101 1/2	101 1/2
Am Steel Fy.	59 1/2	59 1/2	59 1/2	59
Am Steel Fy.	59 1/2	59 1/2	59 1/2	59
Am Sugar.	98 1/2	98 1/2	98 1/2	98 1/2
Am Tel & Tel.	104	104	104	104
Am Woolen.	42	44 1/2	42	43
Apparel.	25 1/2	25 1/2	24 1/2	25
Apparel.	58 1/2	58 1/2	58 1/2	58
Apparel.	115 1/2	115 1/2	115 1/2	115
Art B.	22	22	22	22
Reading.	72 1/2	72 1/2	72 1/2	72 1/2
Rep I & S.	77 1/2	77 1/2	77 1/2	77 1/2
Rep I & S.	92 1/2	92 1/2	92 1/2	92 1/2
Rumely.	12 1/2	13 1/2	12 1/2	13
Rumely.	25	26	25	26
Ry Steel Sp.	47 1/2	47 1/2	47 1/2	47 1/2
Saxon Motor.	6 1/2	6 1/2	6 1/2	6 1/2
Seaboard.	9	8	8	8
Seaboard.	19 1/2	19 1/2	18 1/2	18 1/2
Seaboard.	134	134	134	134
Shat Ari.	16 1/2	16 1/2	16 1/2	16 1/2
Sinclair Oil.	29 1/2	29 1/2	28 1/2	28 1/2
So Pacific.	8 1/2	8 1/2	8 1/2	8 1/2
So Ry.	24 1/2	24 1/2	24 1/2	24 1/2
So Ry pf.	60 1/2	59 1/2	59 1/2	60
Stnd Mill.	78	78	78	78
StL & SF.	14 1/2	14 1/2	14 1/2	14 1/2
Studebaker.	45 1/2	45 1/2	45 1/2	45 1/2
Sup Steel.	37	37	37	37
Tenn Cop.	12 1/2	12 1/2	12	12
Tex Coast Li.	93 1/2	93 1/2	93 1/2	93 1/2
Texas Co.	132 1/2	134 1/2	134 1/2	134 1/2
Tulip.	54	54	54	54
U.S. bonds.	36	36	36	36
Un Alloy St.	70	70	70	70
United Fruit.	115	115	115	115
U.S. Rubber.	50 1/2	50 1/2	50 1/2	50 1/2
U.S. Rub.	50 1/2	50 1/2	50 1/2	50 1/2
U.S. Rub.	50 1/2	50 1/2	50 1/2	50 1/2
Utah Copper.	78 1/2	78 1/2	78 1/2	78 1/2
Utah Sec.	10	10	10	10
Utah Sec.	10	10	10	10
Utah Sec.	10	10	10	10
Utah Sec.	10	10	10	10

NEWS OF INDUSTRIES AND COMMERCE

FINANCIAL WORLD
AFFAIRS REVIEWEDPyrotechnical Rise in Railroad
Securities Follows the Government Control Announcement—
Money Market Conditions

An indication of how strong is the credit of the United States Government was shown by the spectacular advances made in the securities markets when it was officially announced that President Wilson had determined to place the railroads under Government control. It means the financial salvation for many roads. It also means that working as one transportation system the railroads of the country will render efficient service to the Government in transporting men and munitions in the conduct of the war, thus doing away with much unnecessary friction and competition. It is easy to see what this means to the companies' earnings. That the Government purposes doing the fair thing by the roads is seen in the basis on which compensation shall be made, that of net earnings for the last three years. Taking everything into consideration it is believed that the action of the Government is the best thing that could have happened to the railroads.

It has been generally anticipated that the Government would take over the roads, and the only wonder is that prices of railroad stocks and bonds did not earlier discount this action. On the strength of the semi-official statement several days ago that the President would take over the roads, railway issues declined still further until many had reached the lowest level in nearly two decades. When the official announcement came last Thursday, railroad stocks shot upward in pyrotechnical fashion. The fact that the Government would enable them to overcome their financial difficulties probably for the first time began to impress itself upon people, which accounted for the heavy buying orders which came into brokers' offices following the official announcement. The entire market improved in sympathy.

There is considerable uncertainty in financial circles as to the terms of the next United States Government loan and the amount of the issue. Prominent bankers say that they have not the slightest idea of what will be decided by Secretary McAdoo in this respect. There is some opinion however, that it would be difficult to put out another issue of 4 per cent bonds unless perhaps in the meantime a change in the situation develops.

Estimates of the total bonds to be offered range all the way from \$4,000,000 to \$6,000,000,000, but those making such predictions frankly admit that they are nothing more or less than mere guesses. With the present 4 per cent government bond selling at a discount, nearly 3 per cent from the offering level, it is regarded as unlikely that the Government would deem it advisable to endeavor placing an additional issue bearing the same interest rate. Some bankers say that in their belief the wisest course to pursue would be to put out an issue of bonds bearing a rate of interest even higher than any percentage mentioned above and making it subject to all taxes. In other words, an issue that would compete from every point of view with the bonds of American corporations. Others took the position that such a course would be dangerous and might result in impairment of the credit of many corporate issues.

The size of the next government issue no doubt will be governed largely by the United States Government or the amount that it is found the Government will be able to spend in carrying out its present campaign. Some feel that the capacity of manufacturers of the country will not be large enough to permit an outlay by the Government of more than \$4,000,000 or \$5,000,000,000 between now and June 30.

It is figured by prominent New York bankers that in the past 13 months, or since November, 1916, there has been a depreciation in the \$47,000,000 of securities in existence in the United States of well over \$10,000,000,000. In other words, the decline in security values has been not very far from twice the sum total of Liberty Loans raised, viz., \$5,800,000,000. It is figured, however, that the country has been converting its securities into cash rapidly enough to discount at least \$5,000,000,000 Liberty bonds while savings are piling up at the rate of perhaps \$5,000,000,000 a year. At this rate it should be possible to float a loan of say \$7,500,000,000 in the spring, if the plan now being urged of a single big issue is adopted. Notwithstanding the huge size of such an issue and the probability that it would be at a 4½ per cent rate, it is banking opinion that its effect upon security values will be comparatively slight, for the reason that the market will be feeling the full effect of the huge war expenditures and the tremendous industrial activity thus generated. Price fixation and taxation, it is felt, have been more potent factors in effecting the downward readjustment of security values than have the successive Liberty Loan issues.

Last week's increase of nearly \$70,000,000 in federal reserve notes outstanding calls attention to the expansion under way in this circulating medium. The week's increase was not due to any greater expansion of credit, as the new notes appeared to have been created substantially by an equivalent addition of gold held as security. There was considerable reduction in discounts, and maturing

paper caused a transfer of gold to federal reserve agents.

It is interesting to look back on the expansion in federal reserve note circulation this year. The volume outstanding now is \$1,295,069,000. This is secured by \$746,107,000 of gold and \$548,962,000 of commercial paper. The latter represents the extent of the new money created. The present total outstanding is more than twice what it was six months ago, and nearly three times what it was when the United States entered the war. The total is just about \$1,000,000,000 larger than this time last year.

John M. Barry conveys to Messrs. Draper & Dowling, two three-story brick apartment houses at 2A and 4A Milford Street, South End. These houses are at \$16,500 and the 2460 square feet of land carry \$6500, making a total of \$23,000.

Ryna Rosen has sold to Samuel Olsansky et al. one of the three-story and basement brick houses on Seneca Street, South End. The parcel is assessed for \$6400, and includes \$2100 carried on the 950 square feet of land.

Eliel K. Aboogheeb, owner of a three-story brick house at 34 Hudson Street, has sold the property to Fares G. Deban. The total assessment is \$5400, and the 1058 square feet of land carries \$2900 of the amount.

BROOKLINE PROPERTY SALES

John D. Hardy, trustee, has sold to Albert L. Brown of Cohasset, the large new house with 11,518 square feet of land on Cotswold and Clark roads in the Fisher Hill district of Brookline.

Harry L. Rice et al., trustees of the estate of William B. Rice, have sold to Frances G. Bent of Brookline 18,156 square feet of land on Clinton Road, Fisher Hill, Brookline, upon which the new owner will erect a house for her own occupancy.

Deeds have passed in the transfer of the estate at 122 Naples Road, Brookline. There is a lot of land containing 8833 square feet together with a modern frame dwelling house and private garage. The property is assessed on \$11,800, of which amount \$4500 is on the land. Frederick E. Heath conveyed to James V. Kingsley. J. Edward Kirker was the broker.

SUBURBAN PROPERTY SALES

Final papers have gone to record in the sale of property situated on Arthur Street, Framingham, consisting of 7500 square feet of land with a six-room modern house. Edward E. Wilgus et al. conveyed to F. W. Hollis.

The Taft property on South Main Street, Milford, consisting of half an acre of land with an eight-room house and the usual outbuildings has been sold. The purchaser was Jesse H. Perkins and wife.

Papers have gone to record in the sale of property situated on the Parkerville Road, Southville, Southboro, consisting of 40 acres of land, a modern house, and usual outbuildings. Included in the sale were the live-stock and farming implements. C. H. Holmes conveyed to Edward W. Honen of Dorchester.

Final papers have gone to record in the sale of a property in Hingham, situated on Union Street, consisting of a 7-room house and the usual outbuildings, together with 4 acres of land. Timothy E. Herlihy gave title to H. Alfred Raymond.

Another farming property sold is on Oak Street, Weymouth, extending into Hingham, consisting of 47 acres of land, a house of 10 rooms, stable, and other outbuildings. Joseph Morrison and wife conveyed to D. Arthur Brown. Henry W. Savage Inc. were the brokers in all these sales.

ROXBURY PROPERTY SOLD

Papers have gone to record today in the sale of the two frame apartment houses at 34-38 Holborn Street, Roxbury. Lena F. Poole was the grantor and William H. Barstow is the buyer. There is a land area of 15,000 square feet valued at \$5200, and the total amount of assessment is \$15,000.

Henry T. Richter et al. have bought from John A. Craig, the frame dwelling and lot of land at 13 Atherton Street, assessed for \$3800. Of this amount \$1300 applies on 3293 square feet of land.

BOUGHT IN BRIGHTON

HeLEN C. Duffy has bought the frame apartments located at 18 Royal Road, Brighton, owned by Benjamin F. Bean. The estate is assessed on a valuation of \$6800, of which \$800 is carried on the land. Joseph L. Muldoon sold to Lawrence A. Moran.

CURTISS BONDS
FOR GOVERNMENT

NEW YORK, N. Y.—The Curtiss Aeroplane & Motor Corporation will create \$15,000,000 first mortgage serial 6 per cent bonds, dated Jan. 1 next, and maturing as follows: Series A \$359,000, maturing Jan. 1, 1919; Series B \$356,000, maturing Jan. 1, 1920; series C \$348,000, maturing Jan. 1, 1921; series D \$328,000, maturing Jan. 1, 1922; series E \$1,932,000, maturing Jan. 1, 1923; and series F \$1,627,000, maturing Jan. 1, 1924. Series A, B, C and D will be offered in exchange dollar for dollar for the present outstanding prior lien 6 per cent notes and 6 per cent gold notes of 1927. These series will be identical with the present outstanding notes, being convertible into common stock at \$50 a share and callable at 102½.

Series F will not be convertible, but will be callable at par. It is provided in the mortgage that the bonds of this series may not be issued or sold or otherwise used as long as any of the present notes or of the bonds issued for exchange for the present notes are outstanding. The purpose of the issue of series F bonds is to enable the company to offer the United States Government "proper security" for advances under the law, whereby the Government is entitled to advance up

INACTIVE SECURITIES

American Brass Co. 200.00 210.00
American Glue Co. pfd. 145.00 160.00
Am. Writing Paper Co. 5s. 70.00 79.00
Arlington Mills 106.00 110.00
Bigelow Carpet Co. pfd. 90.00 94.00
Linen Corporation 100.00 110.00
Linen Mills 165.00 175.00
Farr-Alpaca Co. 104.00
Mountain States Telephone 104.00
Citic Elevator common 36.00 39.00
Plymouth Cordage Co. 180.00 190.00
Regal Shoe Co. pfd. 78.00 82.00
Southern N. E. Tel. 105.00 108.00
U. S. Envelope Co. pfd. 100.00 105.00
U. S. Envelope Co. com. 175.00 200.00
Waltham Watch Co. pfd. 14.00 18.00
Waltham Watch Co. com. 12.00 15.00

Spots—31.85 up 20 points

COTTON MARKET

(Reported by Richardson, Hill & Co.)

	New York	Open	High	Low	Last
Oct.	28.18	28.25	28.18	28.25	28.25
Jan.	30.42	30.60	30.42	30.53	30.53
March	29.82	30.00	29.90	30.00	30.00
May	29.60	29.64	29.55	29.64	29.64
July	29.20	29.38	29.20	29.30	29.30

ADJUSTMENTS IN
THE WOOL TRADEREDUCTION IN QUANTITY OF STAPLE
AVAILABLE IN ENGLISH MARKETS
OFFERS PROBLEM ALONG MACHINERY AND LABOR LINES

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

BRADFORD, England; December 13

The problem now engaging the attention of the Board of Control of Wool Textile Production is the adjustment of machinery and labor to the contemplated successive reductions of the quantity of wool available for consumption. The coincidence of a renewed demand for men for the army with a shortage of supplies of wool, makes the woolen and worsted trades a promising field for recruiting, and the Ministry of National Service mean to exploit it to the full. The chairman of the board stated at a meeting this week, that the National Service Department would not countenance short time, and steps must be taken, therefore, to stop a certain amount of machinery. The department would assist in substituting a number of high category men from the mills for lower category men in the army, and it might be necessary to draft female labor into other employments. Before anything was done in this direction, the chairman added, the Ministry of National Service would not countenance short time, and steps must be taken, therefore, to stop a certain amount of machinery. The department would assist in substituting a number of high category men from the mills for lower category men in the army, and it might be necessary to draft female labor into other employments. Before anything was done in this direction,

metals which may be used in the manufacture of war material are still much in demand and prices are correspondingly high. Although prices for scrap iron are not as high today as a year ago, or before the Government fixed the prices of certain metals, today's quotations are much higher than before the war. Wholesalers are urging householders to dispose of their old wares, chiefly that which may be used in the manufacture of war supplies, in order that there may be an ample supply.

Perhaps the chief feature of the junk market today, say some dealers, is the rapid drop in the prices of paper. These have gradually declined since last year, when newspapers were selling for around 75 cents a hundred pounds to the collector, to about 27 cents today. Books and other better grades have dropped proportionately. This they say is the case despite the high prices being charged for the finished product.

Although the various kinds of junk are assortable into numerous grades, according to values, wholesalers today quote the following price per hundred weight for junk most common at homes, to the collectors:

Scrap iron	\$.60
Brass	12.00
Copper	16.00
Lead	1.25
Zinc	1.25
Newspapers	.27
Books, etc.	.60
Old rags	1.00
Woolen rags	1.50
Cotton rags	1.00
Garden hose, etc.	1.00
Automobile shoes	1.00
Rubbers	6.50
Light twine	1.00
Manila hemp	4.00

BOSTON & MAINE

WILL BE HELPED

BOSTON & MAINE stock has responded with some vigor since the President's announcement that the Government would assume control of the railroads. In allowing a revenue equal to the average net of the three years ended with June 30, 1917, the Boston & Maine will benefit to a considerable extent and much better than the New Haven. The average income available for the common stock means that the company will have a surplus of approximately \$1,680,000 each year while the Government has control, or on about a par with the showing made for the year ended with last June. This amount equals 4.2 per cent on the common.

The unfavorable showing which the company made in 1912 and the advertising of the current year offset the good record of 1916, but the latter year, on the other hand, has worked for a decided advantage.

Deducting the allowance for the preferred dividend the yearly earnings and the three-year average works out as follows:

Financial years	Surplus for P. C.	Common	Earned
Ended June 30	\$1,681,460	4.2	
1912	3,876,703	9.8	
1913	522,450	.4	
Average	1,678,237	4.2	

*Deficit after allowance for preferred dividend.

For the year ended with December, Boston & Maine, figuring that November and December will show \$350,000 after charges for each month, will earn about \$1,190,000, and after allowing for the preferred dividend proposal this improves the company's showing considerably.

CANADIAN SECURITIES

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

from its Canadian Bureau

OTTAWA, Ont.—The Canadian trade commissioner in China, Mr. J. W. Ross, in a recent report discusses the probability of China becoming a wheat exporting country in the near future and in this regard he says:

"The almost prohibitive cost of imported flour has greatly stimulated the cultivation of wheat in many parts of China, and the erection of new mills throughout the country has rendered China very nearly independent of outside sources. It is quite unlikely that foreign flour will ever again be received into China in the quantities prevailing previous to the war.

"On the other hand, it is fairly certain that Chinese flour may ultimately be exported to other countries, as has been the case with limited quantities this year."

JUTE EXPORT ORDER

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON, England.—An order has been issued by the Army Council prohibiting the sale or manufacture of any articles or material made wholly or partly from jute, unless the seller obtains a guarantee in writing from the purchaser that they will not be exported from the United Kingdom, or if it is his intention to export them, the order states that a permit must be obtained from the director of raw materials authorizing their sale or manufacture, as the case may be.

COOPERATIVE COMPANY

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

from its Canadian Bureau

TORONTO, Ont.—A statement made by the United Farmers Cooperative Company reveals the fact that in the first four years of its existence there has been an increase of nearly \$1,000,000 in its business operations, the first season's sales amounting to \$950 and the fourth season's sales realizing over \$1,000,000 on a paid-up capital of \$600.

RESERVE BANK APPOINTMENT

Frederick H. Curtiss has been re-appointed by the Federal Reserve Board as class C director of the Federal Reserve Bank of Boston for three years ending Dec. 31, 1920. He has also been redesignated as chairman and federal reserve agent.

COLLEGE, SCHOOL AND CLUB ATHLETICS

N. C. A. A. FAVORS COLLEGE SPORTS

National Collegiate Association Recommends Continuation During War Subservient to the Work of Military Preparation

NEW YORK, N. Y.—That athletics in the universities and colleges of the United States will be continued during the coming year despite the war, is today the opinion of those who attended the twelfth annual meeting of the National Collegiate Athletic Association which took place in this city Friday.

Col. P. E. Pierce, U. S. A., president of the association, presided at the three sessions, the last of which ended near midnight and representatives of more than 50 universities and colleges took part in the discussions during the day. Letters from Secretary of War N. D. Baker and Secretary of the Navy Josephus Daniels were read at the afternoon session and in the evening by a unanimous vote the following recommendations were adopted:

"Resolved, That we recommend to all educational institutions, collegiate and secondary:

"First, that athletic sports be made subservient to the work of military preparation and be made therefore an essential part of the curriculum.

"Second, that intercollegiate and interscholastic schedules be arranged for so long a time and so far as national and local conditions permit, and that all possible encouragement be given to the development of intramural sports with a view to promoting the participation of all students.

"Third, that professional coaching and expenses incidental thereto be reduced to a minimum.

"Fourth, that there be no pre-session coaching or practice, no scouting except at a public intercollegiate contest and no training table.

"Fifth, that the number of officials at intercollegiate games and their fees be kept as low as possible.

"Sixth, that this association reaffirms its belief in the ineligibility rules which it has already endorsed, including the freshman rule, and therefore recommends that there be no lowering of eligibility standards during the present crisis."

A resolution recommending that colleges and secondary schools, so far as possible, take up military rifle practice as part of athletic training, also was adopted.

All the officers of the association were reelected for another term.

One of the most important speeches of the meeting was delivered by President W. H. P. Faunce of Brown University. Dr. G. E. Vincent, president of the General Education Board, discussed "Athletics and National Efficiency" and Dr. J. E. Raycroft of Princeton University, head of the Commission on Training Camp Activities, discussed athletics in the various camps.

Both Secretary Daniels and Secretary Baker wrote letters encouraging college athletics along lines which would benefit all students rather than a few specialists. Secretary Baker stated in his letter that he hoped soon to be able to assign reserve officers and other qualified military men to colleges for the purpose of establishing reserve officers training corps.

Dr. Raycroft told his listeners that in one regimental cross-country run at a cantonment 1350 men participated. At one time 5000 men were swimming and one cantonment has 450 basketball teams. At another camp there were 47 football games played in one afternoon.

Walter Camp advocated the loaning of competent college trainers to aviation training camps.

Dr. H. L. Williams of the University of Minnesota urged the cancellation of the annual winter meeting of the football rules committee. He said that to do so would save considerable expense and argued that the work which might be necessary to handle could be taken care of by the interpretation committee.

NORTHERN UNION RUGBY FOOTBALL

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON, Eng.—In professional rugby football (Northern Union), Dec. 8, Dewsbury, the second club in the competition, beat Bradford Northern 20 points to 2. Barrow, the leaders, were without a game. Broughton Rangers were on view at Swinton, but neither side were able to score. An unexpected result marked the visit of Batley to Brighouse, for the home club managed to defeat their formidable visitors 6 points to 3. Leeds added another defeat to their lengthening list, being beaten by an undoubtedly superior side at Halifax 11 points to 0.

Two matches of great local interest took place at Hunslet and at Hull. On the former ground Bramley were beaten 22 points to 10, and on the ground of the Kingston Rovers, Hull brought off a success by exactly the same score. In Lancashire, Wigan were beaten at home by Leigh 15 to 2, and Widnes were beaten at Warrington 3 to 0.

O'NEIL MAY MANAGE ST. LOUIS SYRACUSE, N. Y.—Michael O'Neil, for the past two years manager of the Syracuse Club in the New York State League, is reported to have been offered management of the St. Louis Cardinals, succeeding Miller Huggins. He won the State League pennant in 1916. His contract expired last year, and he is a free agent.

WILLIAMS ABANDONS TRIP SOUTH WILLIAMSTOWN, Mass.—In order to economize, the Williams College baseball management has announced that the varsity nine will not make its usual southern trip next spring.

HOCKEY OPENS IN THE ARENA

Charlestown Navy Yard Seven to Face Arena Hockey Club in First Game of Local Season

The hockey season of 1917-18, so far as greater Boston is concerned, will be officially opened this evening when the Charlestown (Mass.) Navy Yard team meets the Arena Hockey Club seven in the Boston Arena in a game which promises to be a very fast one. These two teams have been practicing hard during the past two weeks and while it will be the first actual competition for both, they should be in splendid form as each seven is composed of star players who have had lots of experience.

The navy yard team is the favorite to win as it is largely composed of players who made up the Boston Athletic Association seven of 1916-17, which won the Amateur Hockey League championship title. Among these stars are Captain Raymond Skillin, Forest Osgood, John Hutchinson and Frank Downing.

There are three veteran players on the Arena team, Capt. Frank Synott, Bert Nowell and George Myra, who are among the best players in Boston. The lineup follows:

NAVY YARD ARENA H. C.
Downing, l.w. r.w. Myra, Murphy
Hutchinson, Reycroft, c. McNell, Wanamaker
Osgood, r. r.w. Synott (capt.)
Paisley, r.w. l.w. Rice
Skilton (capt.) c.p. c.p. Nowell
O'Hare, Elchorn, p. p. Martin, Scott
La Croix, g. g. Storey

Referees—Dr. G. W. Tingley and Wanamaker. Time—20m. halves.

EXPERT FAVORS STEAM MOTORS

Can Thus Make Use of the By-Products of Gasoline at a Cheaper Cost to the Consumer

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Eastern Bureau

PHILADELPHIA, Pa.—The demand for gasoline is a seasonal demand, and a steam unit using unpurified kerosene or similar light distillates will use the by-products of gasoline manufacture during the season in which they are produced. Because of this, E. T. Adams stated before the annual meeting of the American Society of Mechanical Engineers, it is advisable to use the steam-driven motor. Mr. Adams further stated that these by-products are produced in great quantities, are relatively cheap, and furnish an ideal fuel for the small-power steam boiler.

Other reasons given by Mr. Adams as to why the steam-driven motor is advantageous are that when the automobile industry was young the oil industry was dependent on the use of oil for light, and gasoline was a by-product—cheap, abundant and of excellent quality. Today the oil industry is based on oil for power, and gasoline is its foremost product.

Meyer Schimmeleitz, Pennsylvania's captain, proved himself a player of exceptional ability by defeating Harry Borochov of City College in a Danish gambit, the ending of which he played in masterly style. The game lasted 33 moves.

R. Kohen was the first to win for Pennsylvania. He defeated E. Finkenstein of City College in a Scotch gambit after 30 moves. Finkenstein opened well but lost a piece at his twenty-second turn.

S. Sepiowin was the only player to score for the New York team. His opponent was S. N. Gerson, whose king's side attack petered out, after which he lost ground gradually and resigned after 31 moves. Charles Smolens really saved the day for Pennsylvania by playing a splendid uphill game against C. D. Franz, who won a pawn in the opening, but later gave up a piece. Smolens scored in 35 moves.

At the annual meeting, which followed the last round, the following officers were elected: H. M. Phillips, C. C. N. Y., '96, president; C. D. Franz, C. C. N. Y., '18, vice-president; H. Helms, New York, secretary; H. Cassel, New York, tournament director and treasurer of trophy fund.

It was voted to accept the proposition of Columbia, Harvard, Yale and Princeton to play a match on 10 boards in January or February in New York. An invitation will be sent to New York University to join the league and play next year. The record of the players follows:

PENNSYLVANIA

Meyer Schimmeleitz 2
Charles Smolens 2
Rudolph Kohen 1
S. N. Gerson 0

Totals 5

CITY COLLEGE

S. Sepiowin 2
E. Finkenstein 0
C. D. Franz 1
Harry Borochov 1

Totals 4

CORNELL

S. Ginsburg 1
H. Adelberg 1
F. G. Palacio 0
C. P. Hotson 1
H. Berman 0

Totals 2

COCHRAN DEFEATS CUTLER

NEW YORK, N. Y.—Walker Cochran defeated A. G. Cutler in the 18.2 billiard match at 3000 points which they have been playing in the city by a score of 3000 to 677. The event came to an end Friday. In the afternoon Cochran defeated his rival 300 to 117, and in the evening the game went to Cochran by 300 to 110, with an average of 25.

BOSTON A. A. CELEBRATES

The Boston Athletic Association celebrated its 29th anniversary at its clubhouse, Exeter Street, Friday evening. Nearly 1000 members attended the vaudeville entertainment in the gymnasium furnished by A. P. Keith and E. F. Albee. In the afternoon T. H. Clarkson defeated Charles Eaton in a billiard match 250 to 231.

HEADMASTER'S APPEAL

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Canadian Bureau

MONTRÉAL, Que.—An appeal to parents for more religious training in the home was made by the headmaster of Lower Canada College, C. S. Fosbery, at the recent annual distribution of prizes. In the course of his report he further stated that over 200 Old Boys had gone to the front, of whom 15 had fallen, eight had received the military cross, one the D. C. M., one the cross of St. Vladimir besides several other decorations.

PENNSYLVANIA IS TROPHY WINNER

Red and Blue Defends Its Triangular College Chess League Title, and Now Owns the Rice Cup Permanently

TRIANGULAR CHESS WINNERS

	Won	Lost
1899—Pennsylvania	5 1/2	2 1/2
1900—Cornell	5 1/2	2 1/2
1901—Cornell	5	5
1902—Cornell	5	5
1903—Cornell	5 1/2	2 1/2
1904—Pennsylvania	5	3
1905—Pennsylvania	5	3
1906—Pennsylvania-Brown	5	3
1907—Cornell	5 1/2	2 1/2
1908—Pennsylvania	6 1/2	1 1/2
1910—Cornell	6	2
1911—Cornell-Pennsylvania	6	2
1912—Pennsylvania	7 1/2	1 1/2
1913—Pennsylvania	11 1/2	1 1/2
1914—Cornell-Pennsylvania	12	4
1915—Pennsylvania	4	0
1916—Pennsylvania	5	0
1917—Pennsylvania	5	0

Penn Cornell Brown City Col

	Won	Lost
1899	6	5 1/2
1900	3	5 1/2
1901	2 1/2	4 1/2
1902	4 1/2	5
1903	3 1/2	5 1/2
1904	5	4 1/2
1905	5	2 1/2
1906	5	2
1907	4	5 1/2
1908	7	3 1/2
1909	6 1/2	5 1/2
1910	5 1/2	6
1911	6	6
1912	7 1/2	4
1913	11 1/2	10 1/2
1914	12	0
1915	4	0
1916	5	3
1917	5	2 1/2

Totals 108 1/2

93 1/2

28 1/2

8 1/2

HENDRICKSON TO MEET H. L. TAYLOR

Junior and Boys' Indoor Lawn Tennis Singles Championships Are to Be Decided Today

NEW YORK, N. Y.—H. L. Taylor, representing the Brooklyn Preparatory School, meets E. H. Hendrickson, the Amherst College student, today in the final for the United States junior national indoor lawn tennis title at the Seventh Regiment Armory.

Taylor won his way to the final by defeating Gerald Emerson of the East Orange High School in the semifinal round Friday, while Hendrickson eliminated Vincent Richards, from Yonkers, who holds the national boys outdoor championship.

The Taylor-Emerson contest was hard fought and brilliantly played. It went the full three sets, with Taylor losing the first, 3—6, 6—4. The Hendrickson-Richards engagement was a more one-sided affair, as the Amherst representative won easily in two sets, 6—2, 6—1. Quite a large gallery witnessed the encounter.

Emerson might have won his match if he had displayed better judgment in the second set. He was serving in the ninth game, leading at 40—15 on points, when he made the mistake of trying to volley straight through his opponent. Emerson was on the run-up to the net at the time. This gave the Brooklyn youngster a fine opening for a showy cross-court shot that won the point.

Cecil Donaldson defeated F. T. Osgood in the semifinal of the boys' indoor championship and will play Abraham Bassford 3d, for the title today. Donaldson captured both sets by a score of 6—3.

Donaldson and Bassford played against Taylor and Richards in the final sets. They were beaten by the older boys. The Taylor-Richards combination won in straight sets by scores of 6—4, 6—3. The final of this event will be played Monday. The summaries:

NATIONAL JUNIOR SEMIFINAL

H. L. Taylor, Brooklyn Preparatory School, defeated Gerald Emerson, East Orange High School, 3—6, 6—3, 6—4.

E. H. Hendrickson, Amherst College, defeated Vincent Richards, 6—2, 6—1.

NATIONAL BOYS SEMIFINAL

Cecil Donaldson defeated F. T. Osgood, 6—3, 6—2.

NATIONAL JUNIOR DOUBLES SEMIFINAL

H. L. Taylor and Vincent Richards defeated Abraham Bassford 3d, and Cecil Donaldson, 6—4, 6—5.

NATIONAL JUNIOR DOUBLES SEMIFINAL

H. L. Taylor and Vincent Richards defeated Abraham Bassford 3d, and Cecil Donaldson, 6—4, 6—5.

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PEOPLE IN THE NEWS

John E. Andrus, who, with the au-
thority of the State of New York, is
to establish a richly endowed "foun-
dation" for the distribution of wealth
to educational, religious, and philan-
thropic societies, modeled on the
Rockefeller and Carnegie Foundations,
is a leading layman of the Meth-
odist Episcopal church, whose gifts to
that body and to other organizations
for years have been large. He is the
son of a Methodist preacher; was edu-
cated at Wesleyan University, and,
after graduation, taught school for
several years. He then entered on a
business career in which he has
amassed a fortune said to be not less
than \$50,000,000, which he will now
put in trust. He has been Mayor of
Yonkers, N. Y., and for four years
was in Congress as a Republican Rep-
resentative from the district which
includes that city.

Dr. Felix Calonder, the new Pres-
ident of the Swiss Republic, is a native
of Schuls (Canton of the Grisons).
The Calonder family is of Romanch
origin, of Romanch tongue, and of
Protestant faith. Until 1901, Felix
Calonder was clerk of the Cantonal
Court at Chur. In that year he
opened, at Chur, an attorney's office
which soon enjoyed a numerous clientele.
In 1891 he became, also, a mem-
ber of the Cantonal Council of the
Grisons, and, as such, the recognized
leader of the Liberal-Democratic
Party of the Canton. This party
underwent a radical reorganization
under his leadership. In 1899 he was
elected member of the Swiss State's
Council, of which body he was pres-
ident in 1912, and then, in 1913, a mem-
ber of the Federal Council, Switzer-
land's highest executive body. As a
Federal Councilor he was at the head
of the Department of Justice and Police.
Now that he is Swiss President
he will, no doubt, become the chief of
the Political Department, as is cus-
tomary.

David R. Francis, whose official and
personal acts as United States Ambas-
sador to Russia are now a target for
the Bolshevik faction temporar-
ily in charge of the control of govern-
mental affairs in Petrograd, is an ex-
perienced man of affairs whose rec-
ord, since the duties of ambassador
fell to him, in the spring of 1916, has
been one of efficiency, tact and good
sense in dealing with difficult condi-
tions. With the claims of genuine
democracy for Russia, for a govern-
ment by all the people, under a rep-
resentative form of government, he
has had sympathy, and often has
stretched a point of contention and
tradition in making that fact known
to the Russian masses. He was named
for the post partly because of his abil-
ity to maintain the Embassy on a
scale commensurate with its impor-
tance, but mainly because of his
proved administrative ability, not only
as one of the leading merchants and
captains of commerce of St. Louis, Mo.,
but also as a department head in
Washington. For he served, in the
Cabinet of President Cleveland, three
years as Secretary of the Interior,
prior to which he had been Mayor of
St. Louis and Governor of Missouri.
Mr. Francis is a Kentuckian, who
went to Missouri quite early in life,
studied at Washington University, St.
Louis, and then entered business as
a clerk in a commission house of
which he later became a partner. Ap-
petites for trade, investment, and
employment of capital in large enter-
prises were disclosed as time went on,
and have been shown, not only in con-

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MUSIC OF THE WORLD

FOLKSONGS MADE CONCERT PIECES

Howard Brockway Tells What He Thinks Is Appropriate Harmony for Ancient Tunes

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Eastern Bureau

NEW YORK, N. Y.—Folksongs are jewels, and each one calls for its own particular appropriate setting, regardless of the period in which it was first sung, according to Howard Brockway, whose settings of "lonesome songs," gathered by himself and Miss Lorraine Wyman from the mountain fastnesses of the southern Appalachians, have such winsomeness and ingratiant charm. He takes issue sharply with the doctrinaire, Cecil Sharp, admittedly one of the greatest authorities on English folksong. Mr. Sharp represents that school which declares modernization of folk-music a desecration, while Mr. Brockway represents the school which adapts folk-music to present-day uses.

Mr. Brockway approaches the question as a musician, a composer; others approach it as collectors of antiques. Discussing it with a representative of The Christian Science Monitor, he pointed out that the songs when first set upon paper were issued as broadsides, with melody and words only; and he remarked that their origin is not clearly known. He declared that the first singers, being Anglo-Saxons and wanting genius for harmony, did not naturally supply a second part to go with the melody; and he explained that he found no part-singing whatever in the hills of Kentucky and of the Carolinas. The songs, he showed, were brought to America by the settlers of Virginia. In the Seventeenth Century; and it is not known how long they had been sung in England before that.

He said that to be entirely consistent the pieces should be re-published as broadsides. "Or, if not," he argued, "they may enter the crucible of the mind, and issue forth as music. The melodies are for all time. They strike the modern ear as beautiful; why not accentuate their beauty, enhance it if possible, instead of trying to imitate what may or may not have been their original harmonic accompaniment?"

"These songs are worthy of sincerely felt treatment," he went on. "Some are simple, some more subtle, and each brings a different response from a composer. Some of them call for handling in an archaic, medieval manner—their peculiar tonalities demand it. Others just as strongly demand different settings. I am never conscious of being modern, only of being appropriate. In many of the songs each stanza is harmonized differently. In one of them, the harmony of the first stanza is extremely modern—the harmony of the other stanzas is much less so. That is the way I hear it, and the text and melody are the determining factors."

"In avoiding snobism there is the danger of going to the other extreme and overloading the tunes with inappropriate modern harmonies, which I have avoided; but the danger is just as great of treating them dryly, as one brought up on the organ tradition might do. This has been done often, more often than not, in fact. The true balance is there somewhere; it is in a greater or less degree of modernism as the case may be."

"Authenticity has been allowed to become a fetish, an exclusive aim, instead of a revelation of beauty. If I choose to concern myself with the latter, which I do, there can be no just criticism—for others may do what they will with these melodies; they are the common property of all. If there have been advances made in the art of harmonization, is there any reason why ancient music may not be allowed to benefit by it? It will be found that my accompaniments are not obtrusive, and that dissonance does not clash with the text of the song; scholastic settings are often obtrusively stiff."

These Kentucky songs have changed little from their English originals, and strange to say, they have been freshened by their centuries in the mountains. They have not been modified a great deal, however, and have not been at all influenced by American music, for modern existence in any form has not penetrated this district, which is shut in by mountains. Entrance to the district is difficult; the mountaineers keep to themselves, and many of them do not even know there is a world war in progress. Some of them whom I met had never heard of New York. They raise their corn to make corn bread, and they have a few razorback hogs. They are hardy specimens, and seem not to have degenerated, mentally or physically."

Mr. Brockway has published 25 of the "lonesome songs" and 20 more will soon be completed, which will be presented by Miss Wyman and himself in recitals in the eastern cities late in the season.

PHILADELPHIA NOTES

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Eastern Bureau

PHILADELPHIA, Pa.—The desire of the artist to see tangible evidence of the conquests of his art has been gratified, as far as musical Philadelphia is concerned, in a pamphlet issued at the instance of the Music League. Organized last spring for the purpose of exploiting the musical interests of the city, this society under-

took a complete survey of musical enterprises and has attempted to measure them in dollars and cents. The somewhat startling result is the statement that "\$101,000,000 are expended annually in the metropolitan district of Philadelphia in the interest of music." The expenditure is analyzed in the following tables:

BUSINESS RECEIPTS	
Sales of music	\$1,500,000
Receipts from music publications	500,000
Piano and talking machine sales	11,150,240
Manufacture of machines	75,000,000
Making stringed instruments	22,000
Recitals and other receipts	100,000
Total	\$8,475,240

YEARLY EXPENDITURES	
Earnings of musicians	\$7,000,000
Teachers and conservatories	4,000,000
Theaters	545,000
Public schools	45,900
Organists and choirs	700,000
Settlement school	12,000
Cubs and chorals societies	200,000
Two opera societies	15,000
Orchestra	300,000
Opera	250,000
Total	\$13,127,900

The authority of these figures there can be little question; they are free of everything except inevitable errors. Arthur Judson, manager of the Philadelphia Orchestra, and Herbert J. Tilly and Thomas C. Martindale, patrons of music who are prominent in the commercial world, have put their names to the report as officers of the Music League. The survey was conducted by Edward J. Nocon along the following lines:

"The plan to seek first-hand information only among the most competent and reliable persons was strictly adhered to from the beginning to the end of the research. In instances, as many as 10 persons were interviewed to establish a single fact, and as high as 15 for data covering a certain branch of the musical business. When half a dozen persons submitted figures on the same subject, all differing in varying degrees, each individual making a conscientious effort to impart the facts, the most careful deductions were made to arrive at the exact figures. When there was any question of accuracy the most conservative figure was adopted."

With all the care of the investigator in establishing his facts, the report shows certain duplications on its very face. It obviously credits the spending of certain sums for the honor and glory of Philadelphia music under the headings of both "receipts" and "expenditures." Certain expenditures of the choral societies, for instance, were surely made for sheet music. How far the report has been "corrected," as the mathematicians would say, along these lines, is not made evident.

The program also included Sir Charles Villiers Stanford's "Song of the Fleet" and the same composer's "Carol of Bells," wherein Mr. Louis N. Parker achieves some delightful rhymes, including:

"Come home and meet her,"
Sigh the bells of St. Peter;
"In terra pax!"
Sing斯密斯 Axe;
and best of all—
Toll sadly, bells of London,
Your sister-bells are undone.

There was also an air from Sir Hubert Parry's "Judith," his naval ode, "The Chivalry of the Sea," and a work by Sir Frederick Bridge, "The Incubus Rock," in which unhealthily musical clichés may be measured not by the inch, but by the yard. All these works were conducted by their respective composers.

Some of the other interesting facts disclosed by the report are the existence of 100,000 music students in this city aside from public school pupils; 250 choral societies, with a total membership of 10,000; more than 150 first class musical presentations annually; and the sale of 53 pianos each average business day.

Last week's concert of the Philadelphia Orchestra was a gem carved out of putty. With the exception of the Sibelius tone-poem, "En Saga," there was little in its Scandinavian length and breadth of lasting significance. Sinding's symphony in D minor, new at these concerts as far as available records show, is musically enough but lacks sufficient distinction to command more than everyday value. Two Grieg numbers, the symphonic dance No. 2 and "Aftenstemming" from the "Lyric" suite, are pleasant bits, though they give only occasional hints of the stamp of their composer's genius. Järnefelt's praeludium and Svendsen's rapsodie norvégienne No. 2 are much in the same category. Every one knows the Sibelius valse triste, the only remaining number on the program. Leopold Stokowski managed the whole affair with striking effect. In its superficial way it was a brilliant concert.

The Société des Instruments Anciens was the guest of the Chamber Music Association at its third Sunday afternoon meeting. This group of French artists, in this country under the auspices of the French-American Association for Musical Art, are masters of the quinton, viole de gambe, viole d'amour, and basse de viole. But with each successive hearing it becomes more evident that the permanent charm of their concerts lies more in their understanding of the ancient classical manner than in any instrumental skill. Their program on this occasion included Destouches' "Le pays du tendre," a quartet by Nicolai, Lorenzini's "La chasse," and Monsigny's "Ballet de la Royne."

ST. LOUIS MUSIC

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Western Bureau

ST. LOUIS, Mo.—Sascha Jacobinoff, violinist, assisted at the concerts of the St. Louis Symphony Orchestra on the afternoon of Dec. 21 and evening of Dec. 22. The program was as follows:

Wolf-Ferrari, overture to "The Secret of Suzanne"; Beethoven, symphony No. 8 in F major; Whithorne, symphonic fantasia; Brains, concerto for violin and orchestra, op. 77.

Frederick Fischer conducted the festival performance of "The Messiah," given under the auspices of the St. Louis Choral Pageant Society, with the St. Louis Symphony Orchestra assisting. The soloists were Grace Kerns, Merle T. Alcock, Lambert Murphy and Charles E. Gallagher.

ELGAR'S "ENGLAND" IN COMPLETE FORM

By The Christian Science Monitor special music correspondent

LONDON, England—To Birmingham fell the honor, a few weeks ago, of hearing the first performance in England of Sir Edward Elgar's "The Fourth of August," the last to be published, but the first in order of the three works that together make up "The Spirit of England." Mr. Laurence Binyon is the author of the poems, originally published in The Times, and the new work bears the following inscription:

"My portion of this work I humbly dedicate to the memory of our glorious men, with a special thought for the Worcesters. Edward Elgar, 1915."

The Royal Choral Society was responsible for the first complete performance of the work in London, and it was a little unfortunate that the new section was the opening item of the program. A big chorus takes time to get into its stride; and the gymnastic efforts of late-comers to reach the vacant middle seats of long and crowded rows, together with other familiar distractions, seemingly inseparable from the beginning of a concert, made the task of listening to a new work unnecessarily difficult. In the circumstances, therefore, it was not altogether surprising that the performance lacked confidence and grip. "The Fourth of August" is straightforward music, big and simple in design, and marked by that sincerity of feeling which is to be found in all Elgar's best work. It has much in common with the last movement, "For the Fallen," and the emotional climax of the latter now reaches even greater poignancy. The war has been responsible for much bad literature, bad art and bad music; but "The Spirit of England" is immeasurably the best musical expression London has yet heard of the emotional history of the present time. Miss Agnes Nichols sang the solo parts of "The Fourth of August" and "For the Fallen" with both ease and beauty of tone. Mr. Gervase Elwes was the soloist of the middle section, "To Women"; and the composer himself conducted.

The program also included Sir Charles Villiers Stanford's "Song of the Fleet" and the same composer's "Carol of Bells," wherein Mr. Louis N. Parker achieves some delightful rhymes, including:

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CHICAGO NOTES

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Western Bureau

CHICAGO, Ill.—The principal event in the recent activities of the Chicago Opera Association has been the revival of "Lakmé," which was made at the Auditorium on Dec. 21. Delibes' opera is not new to the repertory of Mr. Campanini's company. Mme. Tetrazzini appeared in it during the season in which her remarkable coloratura was vouchsafed to the patrons of the organization. She achieved great triumphs with the bravura measures of the "Bell Song," but there her triumphs began and there, too, they ended. For the heroine of the piece was not such a character as Mme. Tetrazzini could negotiate with effectiveness or success.

Mme. Galli-Curci, the Lakmé of this performance, was a more suitable exponent. She is more than an operatic soprano. She has ideas concerning characterization, concerning the business of acting. She is not without personal charm. Mme. Galli-Curci's impersonation of Lakmé was much happier and her tour de force was admirable to hear; for the "Bell Song" possesses the virtue—if it is a virtue—of being charming as well as brilliant. Mr. Mutatore sang the music of Gerald. With a view to bringing "Lakmé" up to date, the tenor dressed the character in khaki and he carried a little swagger-stick. Also he wore a bracelet. But do Twentieth Century British officers wear bracelets? The efforts of the French tenor were cumulatively successful. He was a little unconvincing in the opening act, but he grew vocally more ardent as the piece unfolded itself and he ended by being exceedingly eloquent in the final act. The most convincing member of the cast throughout the opera was Mr. Baklanoff, who played and sang the rôle of Nilakantha. In "Lakmé" he sang better than he had sung in previous operas and his characterization of the Indian priest was as admirable as his characterization of Mephistopheles, in "Faust."

"At the matinee performance on Dec. 22, Mr. Stracciari made his first appearance here in the part of Scarpia, in "Tosca." Great things were expected of him, for the baritone had disclosed uncommon histrionic intelligence in "Rigoletto." His Scarpia, however, was of no great merit. It lacked the breeding, the suave cruelty, of Sardou's character, and in the second act it became merely a melodramatic puppet. Miss Fitzlu was Tosca, fair to see and not unamiable to the ear.

"Already one good result has been forthcoming in that in the prospectus of the new season of concerts of the orchestra named, which season is now in progress, I find these works set down for performance: Elgar's "In the South" and his symphony, op. 55; Goossens' "Perseus" and "Ossian" symphonic poems; Granville Bantock's "Hebrides" symphony, and his "Pierrot of the Minute" overture; Vaughan Williams' "London" symphony; Joseph Holbrooke's "Variations on a Popular Theme"; the particular set not definitely specified; and Balfour Gardiner's "Suite on Popular Airs." Mr. Legge also states that a very distinguished French writer has received a commission from one of the most important of French reviews to write "as completely as possible" an article on "British Music; Its Origin, Its Great Past, Its Decadence, and Its Renaissance." Mr. Legge, however, is not satisfied, and asks: "Did anyone ever hear of any eminent man of British letters being invited to write on such a subject? Why?" Mr. Legge supplies his own answer—"Because music in our life is still the miserable Cinderella of old."

MANCHESTER, England—Sir Henry Wood conducted the Brand Lane opera night, which consisted of concert performances of the whole of "Pagliacci" and Acts II and III of "Gounod's "Faust." Miss Agnes Nichols, Miss Manuelle, Mr. Walter Hyde, Mr. Ivor Foster and Mr. Charles Tree were the soloists. The orchestra and chorus numbered 300 performers. The soloist of the gentlemen's concert was Miss Olga Hale and Mr. Eugene Goossens, Jr., conducted a program which included his "Miniatu're Planets" for string orchestra and Mr. Frank Bridge's "Old English Folk Songs" for string orchestra. The New Hall concert program included Mr. Julius Harrison's poem for orchestra "Rapunzel." The composer himself conducted and Miss Rosina Buckman was the vocalist.

LIVERPOOL, England—Mme. Miriam Liceete and Miss Myra Hess were the soloists at the last Philharmonic concert. Mr. Landon Ronald conducted. An interesting item of the program was a new Irish rhapsody. No. 5, by Sir Charles Villiers Stanford. The Carl Rosa Opera Company are at the Royal Court Theater for two weeks.

BIRMINGHAM, England—Sir Thomas Beecham conducted the fourth symphony concert given by the New Birmingham Orchestra. Mr. Robert Radford sang a couple of operatic arias, and the most interesting orchestral item was Stravinsky's ballet, "Petrouchka." Mr. Appleby Matthews has given a performance of Bach's "Sleepers, Wake!" with choir and orchestra; and the popular Sunday concert was conducted by Mr. Richard Wassell, with Miss Percival Allen as soloist.

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THE HOME FORUM



Drawn for The Christian Science Monitor

The River

No bird-song floated down the hill,
The tangled bank below was still;
No rustle from the birchen stem,
No ripple from the water's hem.

The dusk of twilight round us grew,
We felt the falling of the dew;
For, from us, ere the day was done,
The wooded hills shut out the sun.

But on the river's farther side
We saw the hill-top glorified,
A tender glow, exceeding fair,
A dream of day without its glare.

Caxton's Press at Westminster

"By 1476 Caxton's preparations were finished, and he came to England bringing with him his precious type," writes Edith L. Elias. "The following year he set up his press at Westminster. Whether this was actually inside the abbey or in a small building since demolished, but then adjoining the abbey itself is not certain. But that it was in some room near is evident from Caxton's own remark at the end of the 'Booke of the Noble Hystories of Kyng Arthur,' which he remarks was 'by me deydyd into XXI booke, chaptred and enyptred

and fynished in th'abbey Westmense.' It was no light task that Caxton had taken upon himself to carry out: the work of a printer in those early days was a difficult undertaking. The printing machine itself needed the most careful and delicate handling to avoid spoiling the type. It was exceedingly primitive in its arrangements and was worked in the way of an ordinary screw press, which fastened down the type. The printer had also to make his own ink, which he applied by ink-balls, saturated in ink and then dabbed on to the type. Even these ink balls had to be manufactured by the printer's own hands from pieces of sheepskin, stuffed with wool. But still this was not all; there were the clasps and the binding to see to, and these were also the task of the printer. Moreover binding was then almost a work of carpentry, for the boards were really boards, hammered flat, and covered with leather, which was often beautifully embossed with the figures of animals and birds. The weight of such books thus became considerable and Erasmus, who was something of a humorist, as well as a scholar, once remarked: 'As for Thomas Aquinas's "Secunda Secundae" no man can carry it about, much less get it into his head.'

"After the binding came the clasps, splendid pieces of workmanship, designed not only to beautify but also to preserve the volume. At last the book was ready, but the anxiety of the printer was still not yet over; for he had now to sell it, and should he fail to find a purchaser for it the book would be a heavy loss on his hands. Even today, the printing of books is a costly business, and only profitable when a large number of copies are sold, so that in the days of Caxton, when printing was in its infancy, and when at most only a few reproductions of each book were published, the task of carrying on the work must have called for high courage and noble purpose. Caxton had both these qualities, and once he had undertaken the work he maintained it . . . with a steadfastness altogether admirable."

Of a later time, when Caxton was no longer present, the writer says, that the men who had worked with Caxton found themselves beside the idle press and in the room still littered with half-finished manuscripts, wondering who should now direct them. "A sense of the incongruity of inaction in a place so devoted to labor roused Wynkyn-de-Worde; his lips trembled, and an eager look sprang into his eyes as he turned impetuously to his com-

"We are now three days on the road, and have just reached the foot of the mountains, but we have not seen them clearly yet, because there is a heat-haze that has never lifted." Norma Lorimer writes, in "By the Waters of Africa." From the long account of a journey to the mountains which it contains, we quote here and there. "This haze hides the mountains so completely that even the greatest explorers were convinced that they did not exist, and that the snow-peaks which now and then appeared for a moment or two above the clouds were optical illusions. The natives, however, those of the East Coast especially, were always confident that there was this great range of mountains at the source of the Nile. The great Stanley himself never saw them, when he camped on their slopes in 1875. He merely related the tales told by the natives of the towering snow-peaks. . . . It was not until thirteen years later, when he made his longest journey through Africa, that he actually discovered them. He was crossing the strip of coast which forms the southwest bank of Lake Albert, when his boy told him one day to look at a mountain which he said was covered with salt. Stanley looked, and as he looked, realized for the first time that what he saw was not an optical illusion, but a vast mountain, its summit covered with snow."

"This is a most lovely camp, surrounded by hills and mountains, with

"Gounod, the incomparable Gounod, had won all our hearts, we believed in his rising genius." Georges Cain says in "Walks in Paris," translated by Alfred Allinson; "Mme. Molan-Carvalho was sublime, a great artist indeed! We used to rehearse almost by stealth, under the direction of the excellent Léo Delibes, at that time chorus master. . . . Every one knew there was an organized hostile cabal—the new music, remember, was so utterly different from that of the successful composers of the day!"

"All connected with the representation were in a state of intense nervous anxiety, the piece seemed too long for one thing . . . and Gounod shed tears—yes, real tears—at the 'cuts' he was forced to make in his score. When the 'first night' came 'Faust' was applauded certainly, but not so enthusiastically as we had expected or as the beautiful music deserved. The whole of the first Act was well received, and the Chorus of Old Men and the

the rushing Mobuku River quite close to it."

"Today we paid off all the Toro porters, who must wait here until our return." We take on mountain men tomorrow, and their loads are to be cut down to the least possible weight, but even then we shall have to take about twenty-five porters and two guides."

"Today we left camp at seven; having to arrange all the loads for the new porters, it took some time to get off. We have now thirty instead of fifty, and they are stronger and stouter men. . . . All the way we had the Portal peaks in front of us, and our altitude was about eight thousand feet above the sea."

"It was far too thick to see more than the path in front of us, and there was no sign of animal or bird life anywhere. The porters walking in Indian file in front, with their boxes on their heads, and their wild beast skins on their black limbs, and their long staffs in their hands, completed the vision of Africa. I felt, as I looked at them, toiling along the narrow path, often having to crouch low down, so that the boxes should not be torn off by the branches and ropes of the jungle, that I was now veritably on my way to see the Mountains of the Moon."

"On our journey up the mountain, through the jungle, the ferns were lovely—great tree-ferns, . . . and lots of smaller varieties of rare ferns and lycopodium growing all over the rocks and stumps of trees. There were scarlet cannas and pink and white balsams."

"Now we had got into a world of bracken; as we toiled up a steep mountain after breakfast it towered above our heads. Flight up way when we stopped to rest. Flight spotted a herd of elephants on a hill opposite the valley. There were about eight of them, and through the glasses I could see them grazing peacefully, like a flock of sheep. . . . In the valley it was a dense jungle, but beyond there was a world of hills and valleys and valleys and hills. The last bit of the march was along a ridge of the mountain, the most native track, where the vegetation was so thick that we could see neither to the right nor left; we could only hear the Mobuku River roaring in the valley below. We went on until twelve o'clock, when we reached the camp, where the view was glorious. There are rocky mountains towering in front of us with their heads in the clouds. This evening the big clouds cleared away, leaving behind them little misty ones, floating about the top of the mountains, while a blue haze was rising from the valley, with the setting sun behind it. In the golden light it was

Consecration

WRITTEN FOR THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

Jesus of Nazareth preaching in the First Century, to the shepherds and fishermen, to the laborers and artisans, of Galilee and Judea, spoke to them with a marvelous simplicity which revealed the deep things of God in a way which they, equally with the cultivated Pharisee and the scribe, the Sadducee and the physician, were able to comprehend. Humanly, it must have seemed that he spoke only to be forgotten. The country was a province, certainly, of the Roman Empire, but a province regarded always as turbulent and disaffected, on which the hand of Caesar might any moment fall with swift and cruel vengeance. He spoke, too, almost in the last failing accents of a perishing tongue, a mere barbarian jargon in the streets of Rome or Athens. He taught, too, with no man to record his words, save a handful of unlettered fishermen and a publican from the toll house, on the Damascus road. Very different was the manner in which the words of the great pagan teachers were spoken and recorded, Plato lecturing to the Academics amongst the olive groves of the Academy, Aristotle wandering with the Peripatetics along the sculpture-bordered walks of the Lyceum. Yet it was not Plato, nor was it Aristotle, but the carpenter out of Nazareth whose Academia was the proud of a fishing boat, and whose Lyceum was a Syrian hillside, who was able to say: "Heaven and earth shall pass away, but my words shall not pass away." And the disciple, the student, who recorded those words was a tax-gatherer of Capernaum, and no Speculator nor even Andronicus, working from carefully preserved manuscripts and notes.

Almost twenty-three centuries have passed since Aristotle sat at the feet of Plato, in the Academia, or wandered, with his own disciples, in the Lyceum. Libraries, huge and vast, have been published of their works and of the studies and elucidations by other men on their works, with the result that the world is still discussing what Plato really did mean by his philosophy of ideas, and how much Aristotle may have understood or misstated his conclusions. It is, in short, a battle of words, and this for the simple reason that the two philosophies are colossal hypotheses, incapable of reduction to definite demonstration, because, instead of being based upon Principle, they are a collection of the impossible. In other words of what the human mind has for centuries described as principles.

Now the philosophy of Jesus of Nazareth was not merely the only true system of philosophy in that it was based upon absolute Truth, and was consequently infinite in its application, it was in addition Science. It was, also, not alone science, as the Greek Testament calls it, no matter how human prejudice may decide to translate it, was to be achieved, and had given his explanation once more with unaffected simplicity—"Abide in me, and I in you," in other words through unfeigned consecration.

What was this "me" in which the

world understands science, but was what real Science must be, exact. It was, indeed, what the most acute reasoner of all the medieval schoolmen, Thomas Aquinas, without the faintest conception of the full force of what he was saying, defined as the only absolute Science, and therefore as the only Science, and this because it conveyed to humanity the only absolute knowledge of God, of Truth, in other words of Principle. This surely was just what Jesus meant when he said, "Ye shall know the truth, and the truth shall make you free."

Jesus, however, knew much more than this. He knew that a knowledge of Truth must be able to be demonstrated, and, furthermore, that if it was not demonstrated, it was not possessed. Consequently, once more with overwhelming simplicity and directness, he stated his demand to his followers, for practice as well as precept, when he said, "He that believeth in me, the works that I do shall he do also." Jesus, it must never be forgotten, was a Galilean carpenter, who was appealing to the peasants and artisans of the Syrian countryside in language they would understand. He used, necessarily, therefore, the poetic symbolism of the east, and not the prosaic terms of the west of later centuries. But he was none the less uttering immortal truths, in the simplest way possible to him, and he knew that these truths could never permanently be lost. Therein lay his vision of the Christ, and it is of this that Mrs. Eddy has written, on page 99 of "Miscellaneous Writings," in a passage of signal beauty and deep understanding, "In no other one thing seemed Jesus of Nazareth more divine than in his faith in the immortality of his words. He said, 'Heaven and earth shall pass away, but my words shall not pass away,' and they have not."

Why, then, was it that for centuries his words seemed to have lost their living force, and his teaching to have passed from Science into schools of philosophy? Was it not simply because precept and practice had become divorced, and the attempt to explain this away had led to the smothering of the simplicity of his teaching under the intellectual exegesis of a wilderness of dogmas? Yet Jesus himself had explained exactly how this knowledge of Truth, or scientific knowledge of God, as the Greek Testament calls it, no matter

how human prejudice may decide to translate it, was to be achieved, and had given his explanation once more with unaffected simplicity—"Abide in me, and I in you," in other words through unfeigned consecration.

The Magdalene vanished, the flesh of the leper became whole, and the son of the widow rose from the bier in the gateway of Nain.

This, all this, is the result of consecration, and this surely is why Mrs. Eddy has written, on page 3 of "Science and Health," "The Divine Being must be reflected by man—else man is not the image and likeness of the patient, tender, and true, the One 'altogether lovely'; but to understand God is the work of eternity, and demands absolute consecration of thought, energy, and desire."

SCIENCE
and
HEALTH

With Key to the Scriptures

By

MARY BAKER EDDY

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To the Mountains of the Moon

the rushing Mobuku River quite close to it.

"Today we paid off all the Toro porters, who must wait here until our return." We take on mountain men tomorrow, and their loads are to be cut down to the least possible weight, but even then we shall have to take about twenty-five porters and two guides."

"Today we left camp at seven; having to arrange all the loads for the new porters, it took some time to get off. We have now thirty instead of fifty, and they are stronger and stouter men. . . . All the way we had the Portal peaks in front of us, and our altitude was about eight thousand feet above the sea."

"After we left the dense forests today I actually picked some violets and forget-me-nots. How friendly and tender they seemed after the mad dream of nature through which we had struggled. I also saw delicately colored everlasting. . . . There was white arabis, too, and lots of tropical flowers of which I do not know the names."

"We are at the waterfall called Yambamba. The water comes from the glacier, and falls about two hundred feet. It makes a noise as if rain were pouring on our tents. It is a glorious sight. The clear, glacial water seems to leap right out from a dense mass of tropical vegetation, which is exquisitely festooned with gray moss."

"At the bottom, where the waters fall, there are dracenas and veronicas and all sorts of exquisite plants. . . . After we scaled the cliff, we had a mountain to climb, covered with dense vegetation. When we got to the top, we had amazing views. Once we saw miles and miles of mountains quite free from clouds, and at the top of one a lovely lake, to which no explorer has yet found a way. It glistened like a jewel in the sun. But we have not reached the snows yet, so everything is still green and luxuriant and luscious and very beautiful."

"This morning we started off full of enthusiasm and impatience, for the glaciers. I was longing to stand on the snows of Equatorial Africa. . . . I saw lovely views of peak after peak, and long glaciers glistening in the sun. Heavy white clouds were floating over the peaks with a deep blue sky above. . . . I wondered if it were really I, myself, who was sitting looking at Mount Baker and listening to the silence of the world in the Mountains of the Moon. I was alone, because Flight had gone farther up the mountain to get some snow to put in a little bottle. Of course he has never touched snow before and he thinks he will be able to take it back to Kam-pala to show his friends. . . . To attempt to describe such grand and mysterious scenery would be absurd. It

is not the least like the scenery of the Alps, or the Rocky Mountains, or the Sierra Nevada, or any other great mountain scenery I know in other parts of the world. It is Africa, Africa, with all its mystery and silent splendor."

The Great Nyanza

Sing, O friends, sing; the journey is ended:

Sing aloud, O friends, sing to the great Nyanza.

Sing all, sing loud, O friends, sing to the great sea;

Give your last look to the lands behind and then turn to the sea.

Long time ago you left your lands, Your wives and children, your brothers and your friends;

Tell me, have you seen a sea like this Since you left the great salt sea? . . .

The sea is fresh, is good, and sweet;

Your sea is salt, and bad, unfit to drink. . . .

Lift up your heads, O men, and gaze around;

Try if you can see its end. See if it stretches moons away—

This great sweet fresh-water sea.

We come from Usukuma land, The land of pastures, cattle, sheep, and goats,

The land of braves, warriors, and strong men,

And lo! this is the far-known Usukuma sea.

Ye friends, ye scorned at us in other days.

Ah! Wangwana. What say ye now?

Ye have seen the land, its pastures and its herds,

Ye now see the far-known Usukuma sea. . . .

—Wanyamwezi Song (Africa; Stanley).

Prose and Poetry

The language of prose does not require the same beauty of form as the language of poetry. Only in poetry, only where some perception of the beautiful as such is to be represented, must the law of beauty dominate the language—the law which demands unity in multiplicity; there, and only there, exists the need of rhythmical ordering of discourse in verses and of uniting these verses in strophes. The intellect, on the other hand, so far as concerns form of presentation, asks simply for intelligibility—for clearness; it lays stress on beauty of language only as this may promote clearness and lighten the task of comprehending.—Wackernagel.

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THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

"First the blade, then the ear,  then the full grain in the ear"

BOSTON, U. S. A., SATURDAY, DEC. 29, 1917

EDITORIALS

The Plumb Line

EVERY wise government takes into consideration the conscience of the governed. The footsteps of a nation up the Avernum of civilization may, indeed, be traced in its respect for conscience. This respect constitutes the great gulf fixed between that which is spiritual and that which is material in a people. The Roman was, perhaps, the greatest materialist who has ever lived. He estimated life by the gamut of the five senses. His persecution of the Christians, for example, was not merely brutal or calculated, it was based on a dense spiritual opacity. Even Marcus Aurelius could not believe in the "murus aeneus conscientia sana," the brazen wall of a sound conscience, in a Christian. To him the attitude of the martyr was one of sheer obstinacy and perversity. Indeed, it is a curious thing that the iron of Roman persecution was tempered on the anvil of imperial culture.

The Roman came, the Roman went, that is the Roman of the Rome of the seven kings, the consuls, and the Caesars. But the contempt for conscience did not vanish on the night Alaric passed through the Salarian Gate. The unconquered materiality of Rome remained even when the helmet of Caesar had given place to the tiara of Papa. The torches in the gardens of Nero simply gave place to the stake on the field of Flora, and the Carcer Mamertinus to the Palazzo di San Offizio. All this is the sort of information possessed, no doubt, by Macaulay's schoolboy, but it is becoming necessary, in a way, to marshal it in the midst of a war undertaken in defense of liberty, but in the course of which liberty itself appears to be receiving somewhat scant deference at the hands of her defenders. Wherever, indeed, reactivity discovers a prejudice which it seems possible to convert into a realizable asset, it is attempting to take full advantage of the opportunity. Reaction, in short, is engaged in making an appeal to those very passions to which Trajan and Clement appealed, and the ultimate effect may prove scarcely in accord with its anticipations.

It is all very well, for instance, to be patriotic, but there is a depth of penetration in that contemptuous and impatient rejoinder of one of the most famous of British Prime Ministers, Sir Robert Walpole, "Patriots! I can 'grow patriots like mushrooms in a night.'" Not that Sir Robert was in the least belittling patriotism. But in a long career of public service he had discovered that the man who talks most of patriotism is not usually the man into whose life it has entered most deeply. Edmund Burke, face to face, some half century later, with a somewhat similar ebullition to that which roused Walpole's sarcasm, set it aside in his own more spacious way. "Because," he said, "half a dozen grasshoppers, under the fern, make the field ring with their importunate chink, while thousands of great cattle, under the oaks, chew the cud and are silent, pray do not imagine that those who make the noise are the only inhabitants of the field, or that, after all, they are other than the little shriveled, meager, hopping, though loud and troublesome, insects of the hour." Burke at his best, Walpole almost even at his worst, were not bad guides in a tornado of wild talking and almost wilder acting. The fruit of their experience is not to be despised in conditions such as are prevailing in the world today. The moral of it all, then, is to keep cool. And in the effort to keep cool and to preserve an unclouded perspective, no man could adopt a better motto than that adopted by Rodin as a guide in art, to make a plumb line of conscience. Of course, it is necessary to guard conscience perpetually, to take care that it does not become colored, and in the words of Bolingbroke, by the wish that is father to the thought. But if this is done, then conscience becomes in all public and private matters a clew safer even than that which Ariadne placed in the hands of Theseus.

Obviously, then, if the conscience of a people is to remain sensitive, the conscience of the individual must be respected. This, to the average man, appears to be a counsel of perfection in peace, and a practically hopeless idea in time of war. The world, in the present hour of war, is talking loudly of the cleavage between the democratic and autocratic nations. Now that this cleavage represents the division of broad tendencies is unquestionable. But, when the division has been allowed for, there remains still the question of particulars. In other words the subdivision remains to be subdivided, for the simple reason that what is being dealt with is not nationalities but mental tendencies, and that the tendency to autocracy may prove highly though differently developed in the subdivision, as it was in the whole. A nation, for instance, may be opposed quite violently, as a whole, to an ideal such as the Prussian theory of Kultur in all its naked barbarity, but this does not mean that there is not in that very nation a tendency to autocracy in the shape of intolerance of religious non-conformity or medical freedom. The little theocracy of Geneva separated itself out, for conscience' sake, from the Roman church, in the day of Calvin. But, nevertheless, it did not hesitate to burn Servetus. The persecutions of Geneva were, of course, infinitesimal in the scale of those of Rome and the Inquisition, but they were sufficient to prove that the sieve of intolerance has all sorts and dimensions of meshes.

Now, the position of the allied countries today is perilously near that of Geneva in the matter of Servetus. The allied democracies are engaged in a life struggle with the allied autocracies, but that does not mean that there are none of the tendencies of the autocracies in the democracies. Neither in France, Italy, the United Kingdom, nor the United States would it be possible today to persecute a man legally for his religion, but there are innumerable places in all of them where a petty social and business persecution can be effectively carried on against

him. But though in the democratic countries absolute liberty of worship is offered legally to every person, it cannot be pretended for a moment that the same freedom is extended to him on the subject of medicine. Indeed, it is a curious commentary on the world's sense of values, that while a man may, as the world thinks, lose his soul in his own way, the world is by no means inclined to permit him to take care of his body in his own way.

In days of peace this is bad enough. But the hour of war is the hour of reaction, and for every opportunity for intolerance occurring in times of peace a dozen are presented in time of war. Yet if there is anything certain it is that it is in time of war that the unity of a nation is peculiarly necessary. No doubt in time of war it becomes imperative for the individual to sacrifice his idiosyncrasies to the requirements of the state. Only in such a way could victory be achieved. But on the other hand the state should make the most generous concessions to the idiosyncrasy of the individual when the idiosyncrasy reaches the question of conscience. In the United States, today, to take a single instance, there is a willingness, to put it mildly, to meet the drinker halfway on the point of a purely sensual appetite, but there is by no means the same willingness to meet halfway the man who holds views which are not those of a majority on the subject of medicine and such matters. On the contrary there is a tendency to take advantage of the state of war to make it as difficult for such a person as possible.

Now this is a mistake, not only a moral mistake but a purely political mistake, of the most serious kind. The world has had thousands of years of experience of the effort to place Mind in a material strait-jacket but, though all those thousands of years of experience have presented it with one perpetual lesson of failure, the intolerance and selfishness of mankind still remain so great that it has yet to learn this lesson. And this all because it has discarded the plumb-line of conscience.

The Position of Labor

OF THE many great developments taking place in the world today, few, if any, are more important than the awakening of that which is called labor to a realization of its potential strength. It has been frequently asserted, in different countries and by men widely differing in political outlook, that whatever party may fail to reappear after the present struggle, the Labor Party will certainly not fail. It is contended that it grows every day in strength and importance, and that one of the most notable features in the "new world" after the war will be the power and proportions of the forces of labor.

This is, no doubt, all true, but what many of those responsible for such statements fail to realize is that, to adapt the saying of a famous British statesman, "we are all workingmen now." The Labor Party owes its recent enormous accesses of strength, very largely, if not entirely, to the fact that thousands of men and women have become workingmen and workingwomen, in the wholly inadequate, but sufficiently understood meaning of that term, and they have, whether the rank and file of the old labor party recognized it or not, brought into being a new party, a party which stretches out hands of sympathy to all parties, and is a Labor Party in the only true sense of the word. Every day it becomes more difficult to treat the question on the old lines. M. Thomas may still tour the working centers of France, and speak of the great things which lie before "Labor," after the war. He may still receive great ovations from his audience, but that audience is not the same audience that would have listened to him four years ago, and each man and woman in it will interpret his statements in his or her own way.

As it is in France, so it is in the United Kingdom. "Duke's son and cook's son" are fighting side by side in the trenches, and working side by side in the munition factory, every day more glad that it should be so. And the differences between Dukeson and Cookson are disappearing, and there is coming in their place something very like a new product. What exactly this new product is, or will be, it is yet impossible to say, but it is possible to say that, hereafter, Cookson will never suffer anyone to speak lightly in his presence of Dukeson, or vice versa.

It is perhaps inevitable, it is indeed, in all probability, just and wise, that Mr. Henderson should urge, as he did urge at Edinburgh the other day, that the Labor Party should prepare to take full advantage of the Representation of the People's Act to increase the number of Labor members in the House. It may be just to say, as Mr. Henderson said, that Labor will have to "unite so that no government after the war would dare adopt a policy of reaction." Labor, however, will have to enlarge its vision, and take note of how greatly its ranks have grown. It is an old platitude that if every man would reform himself, the world would be quickly reformed, and a reformed world would not have any erring neighbors to attend to. When the Labor Party of the future advances to attack the citadels of reaction, it should surprise no one to find its ranks strangely serried, and the citadels of reaction strangely empty.

Mr. Hoover Replies

IT WOULD have been little short of the marvelous had Mr. Hoover, the Food Administrator, escaped criticism from those whose private interests have been unfavorably affected by his policy. High as he stands in the esteem of the people of the United States, the fact that representatives of any of the food trusts, combines, or monopolies had found, in their hearts to praise his methods would have created widespread surprise and, perhaps, caused no little suspicion. The attack upon him by Claus Spreckels, president of the Federal Refining Company, was nothing more than the public expected, and its only effect was to establish Mr. Hoover still more firmly in the confidence of the people.

Mr. Spreckels has complained and charged before a Senate committee of investigation, of which Senator Reed is chairman, that Mr. Hoover mismanaged the sugar situation, and Mr. Hoover has thus far been denied an

opportunity of replying to this complaint and allegation before the committee. Consumers of sugar, however, who have been able to purchase the commodity, although in small quantities only, at a fairly reasonable standard price thus far during the period of the shortage, when in ordinary circumstances prices would have been run up to the point of extortion by those in control of the market, have not needed the Hoover statement that has just come through the White House to convince them that there has neither been mismanagement nor dishonest management on the part of the Food Administration.

But the facts presented in this statement are, nevertheless, of interest and value, and they have the merit, also, of being simple and clear. Prior to the outbreak of the war the Allies produced much of the sugar they consumed, either at home or in their colonies, and made up by imports from Germany any deficit they found. In those times they took only 300,000 tons annually from the Western Hemisphere. Since its Food Administration was created, in August last, the United States has exported to the Allies 110,356 tons of refined sugar, and, in the same period, Cuba has shipped to Europe 246,133 tons of the raw product, which, under normal conditions, would have been shipped to the United States. These figures represent just the amount of the sugar shortage in the latter country. No more sugar has been exported or diverted from the United States than, with the rigid practice of economy, could be spared. There has been a sugar shortage, but there has been no sugar "famine" in the United States. The Food Administration is justified in claiming that it has handled the situation with the view of sustaining the morale of Great Britain and France, where the sugar ration has been extremely low. Even with the exportations from the United States into those countries, the supply has been reduced in England to twenty-four pounds a year for each person, and in France to fourteen pounds, as against a consumption in the United States of fifty-five pounds.

The intimation that the Food Administration has favored the Allies unduly at the cost of consumers in the United States is a shameful perversion of the truth. The Hoover policy has been displeasing to great sugar interests evidently because it made it impossible for those in control of the commodity to extort twenty-five to thirty cents a pound for sugar from the consumers. The house-holders of the United States are more than \$200,000,000 in, while the sugar barons are more than \$200,000,000 out, as a result of Hoover's "mismanagement."

The more of this kind of "mismanagement" these house-holders can get, the better they will like it.

Lombard Street

WALTER BAGEHOT, who probably knew as much about Lombard Street as any man, and more than most men, declared of it that it was "often very dull and sometimes extremely excited." So, if the object was to give an account of the modern street, "the wealthiest street in the world," with its great banks and other financial houses, it might be made just as dull as it well could be, for the average reader, or it might be filled as full of drama as any account could well hold.

Indeed, wherever one penetrates into the long history of the street, one will be sure to find both aspects. In the old days, when the Lombards, after whom the street is called, had finally settled themselves astutely between the two trading quarters of old London, the East and West Cheaps, there must have been many stirring incidents in this quarter. For indeed the Lombard merchant took the place of the Jew after Edward I's decree of banishment against people of that race and creed from England. Long before Edward's decree, however, the harrington of the Jew, in England, had made an opening for the Lombard merchant, and so he came, where from exactly nobody knows, with his sign of the three balls, his parchment pledges, and his money to lend, and settled himself in the midst of the city so as to be equally accessible to the merchants of East Cheap and West Cheap.

The Lombards were, at any rate, Italians, and were popularly supposed to hail from Lombardy. Great numbers of them did so, of course, but, after a time, any man who traded after their fashion, who took a place of business in, or in the neighborhood of, Lombard Street, erected his sign of the three balls, and lent money to merchant or 'prentice, or whoever might come his way with some pledge to give, was called a Lombard.

Originally, they came to England as financial agents of the Popes, who had many dues to collect in the country, but, after the expulsion of the Jews, they quickly developed into money lenders on a large scale, and were the special stand-by of kings. Thus, in 1338, Edward III pawned his jewels to the Lombards to raise money for his war with France, and Henry V did much the same thing, some seventy years later. So greatly, indeed, did Edward III resort to this source of supply that his chief creditors, the famous Lombard firms of Bardi and Peruzzi, began to look to their securities only to find them comparatively worthless. Ultimately Bardi lost no less than 900,000 crowns by his royal patron, and Peruzzi 600,000. So did the Lombard follow the Jew, adopting his methods and receiving the Jew's reward, for finally, like the Jew, he was expelled from the country. That took place in Queen Elizabeth's time, but, for many years before then, English merchants had been steadily taking the place of the Lombards, both as traders and money lenders, and, as these old merchants grew in wealth and stability, they laid the foundation for those great financial houses which, today, line either side of the narrow street running from the Royal Exchange to the corner of Gracechurch Street.

There is just one more interesting fact, or, to be more exact, supposition, for it is not certain, about the story of Lombard Street, and that is that its name is, possibly, still developing. There is an etymological interest, says one authority, in the fact that the unredeemed pledges deposited in the Lombards' storerooms gave rise to the word lumber, which was applied to the pledges as being old and useless. Then the application was extended to stored furniture generally; thence, to anything of a heavy and cumbersome nature, as lumbering, or to any accumu-

lation of old and awkward articles. More recently it has come to be applied to heavy timber or indeed, wood of any kind, and so it goes on.

Notes and Comments

THRUSHES in England are early singers, and it is not unusual to hear a thrush singing even in the first week of February. The gardens, and of course a thrush loves a garden, are then green, and moist, and very quiet and already in full possession of the robin, a very charming musician—a musician that sings throughout the winter and gains particular laurels in doing so. This season the thrushes that inhabit the woods and hedges and remain during the winter, have decided to break through tradition and sing as much and as early as they have a mind to. It seems that they, as well as the robins, are singing in December and singing in full voice. Some one has heard a De Reszke in a thicket, who begins with the daybreak, and sings as glorious a song as any that he is wont to sing in the early days of spring. Have his calculations been thrown out by the mildness of the weather, for we hear of bunches of outdoor chrysanthemums still coming in from country gardens, or is there a movement on foot for complete liberty of action in regard to the commencement and duration of the musical season?

GENERAL TASKER HOWARD BLISS, who has seen many stirring years of active military service in the United States, who has held numerous prominent positions on military boards, who was Assistant Chief of Staff when the present war opened, upon whose shoulders, as Chief of Staff, fell very largely the responsibility of preparing the United States Army for the conflict in which the nation is now engaged, who was retired with honor, and who attended the war conference in Europe with Colonel House, is to be reappointed to the staff chieftaincy. This is regarded as an extraordinary compliment, since a retired officer has rarely been called back to take charge of the military establishment. But one cannot run even casually over the record of General Bliss without seeing that he is an extraordinary man. His appointment will give widespread satisfaction in and out of the army.

IT HAS been reserved to the Paris Figaro to discover, in the American slang dictionary, the "true" origin of the term "Sammy" as expressive of the American "Tommy." The expression did not originate in France, but at West Point, in 1870, when a certain Lieutenant Mills was manager of the mess. The fare included some formidable sandwiches of bread and molasses. Only the cadet who had consumed six of these substantial sandwiches in succession was allowed to bear the appellation of "Sammy." All of which sounds like a very plausible attempt, on the part of the French poilu, to disclaim credit for the cognomen which caused so much dissatisfaction with the American troops when it was first heard at a French landing port.

JUST a hint as to what the United States Government undertakes in assuming control over the railways of the country is given in the single minor item of the operations of the Pullman Company, which alone would seem enough to keep Mr. McAdoo, the Director-General, busy, since it means that, in the course of a year, berths shall be provided for 13,678,000 persons, and seats for 10,574,453. Then there is the matter of waking passengers up for the right stations, the adjustment of little differences in the restaurant cars, and the compiling of time-tables so they may be read across or up and down, with equal satisfaction.

ONE of the recent news items from Petrograd is that "all class titles, privileges, and distinctions" have been abolished, so that it may be surmised that conditions in Russia are the same as those wittily described in the old French story. M. de Saint Cyr having applied for a passport, in the days of the French Revolution, is asked his name.

"What is your name?"
"M. de Saint Cyr."
"There are no more Monsieurs."
"Very well; de Saint Cyr."
"There are no more De."
"Good, Saint Cyr, then."
"There are no longer any Saints."
"Then I am simply Cyr."
"No, for there are no sires; kings are abolished."

DISPATCHES reporting the pleasing fact that the public consumption of liquor in Boston, during the last year, shows a marked decline, have been sent broadcast. Their truth, however, will hardly be manifest to people in other parts of the country who may visit Boston and take ordinary notice of the railway station and dock environment. These people will naturally wonder why, if Boston is really lifting itself out of the liquor mire, the city should be so persistent in advertising to the contrary effect at its main entrances.

ABOUT the year 1906, when Germany manifested a deep interest in the introduction of her Kultur, her university professors, and her students of fortifications, navy yards, and so on, into the United States, the Kaiser sent to the Brooklyn Institute Museum his portrait, done in oil, and measuring six by nine feet, with a note to the effect that he would feel complimented beyond measure if it should be deemed worthy of a place on the walls of that establishment. Although the artist had given his Imperial Majesty a particularly fierce mustache in this portrait, the trustees deemed it worthy, and hung it. Somebody, a few days ago, remembering the presentation, asked, pertinently, whether the painting was still decorating the walls of the museum, whereupon a reporter inquired of the curator how the matter stood, and the curator, referring to a back-number catalogue of the museum's contents, read, "Hohenzollern, William, Oil Painting." smiled, and softly said, "Oh, yes; we had such a work, but it was taken down and put in cold storage three years ago." But why should it be kept longer, even in cold storage?